

MASON'S
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SAUCE.

Hongkong Daily Press

N. LAZARUS.
Hong Kong's Only European
Optician.
Established Over Forty Years.
Manager—RALPH A. COOPER
Registered Optometrist (Canada).

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.35	11.00	12.05	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.57	5.43
Yauwatt ...Dep.	6.45	8.10	9.45	11.10	12.15	1.25	2.47	3.10	5.05	5.50
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	8.20	9.55	11.20	12.25	1.35	2.57	3.20	5.15	6.00
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	8.35	10.00	11.25	12.30	1.40	3.00	3.25	5.20	6.05
Taipei ...Arr.	7.15	8.40	10.05	11.30	12.35	1.45	3.05	3.30	5.25	6.10
Fanning ...Dep.	7.27	8.50	10.15	11.40	12.45	1.55	3.15	3.40	5.35	6.20
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.39	9.00	10.25	11.50	12.55	2.05	3.25	3.50	5.40	6.25
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.43	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.00	2.10	3.30	3.55	5.45	6.30
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.58	9.15	10.40	12.05	13.10	2.25	3.45	4.10	5.60	6.45
Canton ...Arr.	8.43	11.10	12.35	13.10	13.40	3.40	5.40	6.10	8.10	8.19
Canton ...Arr.	11.50	1.53	3.18	3.43	4.13	6.13	8.13	8.43	10.43	11.13

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning ...Dep.	7.45	9.10	10.35	12.00	1.15	2.40	3.55	5.10
Shamshui ...Arr.	8.40	11.10	12.35	13.10	13.40	3.40	5.40	6.10

SHANGHAI

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. TONG, COOK & SON, Ltd., HONG KONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONG KONG.

G. A. WALKER, Manager.

HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMERS.

THE HONG KONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

CANTON LINE.

Sailings from Hong Kong—Daily at 1 A.M.
Sailings from Hong Kong—Daily at 8 A.M.
Sailings from Canton—Daily at 3 P.M.
Sailings from Canton—Daily at 8 P.M.
Steamer berths on arrival in Hong Kong on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY at Company's Wharf, Lok Street Wharf. All Steamers will, as usual, leave for Canton from the Hong Kong Wharf.

MACAO LINE.

From Hong Kong: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Week days only).
From Macao: 8 A.M. and 2 P.M. (Week days only).

WEEK-END

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO:

Hong Kong to Macao: SUNDAY, 31st JULY.
8.00 A.M. "SUI AN"
9.00 A.M. "TAISHAN"
4.00 P.M. "TAISHAN"
4.00 P.M. "SUI AN"
MONDAY, 1st AUGUST (BANK HOLIDAY).
9.00 A.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
8.00 A.M. "SUI TAI"
2.00 P.M. "SUI TAI"
4.00 P.M. "SUI AN" (Excursion)
RETURN SALOON FARE, \$5.00.
(SATURDAY to MONDAY).
SPECIAL TIFFIN—\$1.50.
Above sailings are subject to Weather Conditions and Intending Passengers are requested to communicate with the Office, whenever any of the Typhoon Signals are hoisted.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal features: Small Premiums, Liberal Surrender Value, Return of Premium in the Event of Death.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

2, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

CAMMELL LAIRD & Co., LIMITED. (ENGLAND).

Controlling THE LEEDS FORGE CO., NEWLY WHEEL CO., Ltd.
Birkenhead, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, Leeds, Penistone and London.

RAILWAY PASSENGER COACHES

FREIGHT & COAL CARS
STEAM DRIVEN RAIL COACHES
"NEWLY" SOLID BOLDED STEEL RAILWAY WHEELS
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KOWLOON HOTEL

TEL. NOS.
K. 608; 609.



CABLE ADDRESS:
KOWLOTEL,
HONG KONG.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Under the personal supervision of an experienced European Manager.
H. J. WHITE, Manager.

MADAME BORODIN.

GREAT ADMIRER OF CHINESE JUSTICE!

PRISON REMINISCENCES.

"For many weeks I had wished that I would be released," said Mrs. Fanny Borodin, pointing to her temples, "and now that it has come to pass I can hardly realize that it has actually occurred."

The statement, so characteristic of this woman whose imprisonment since February 28th of this year, by the Chinese authorities, has evoked world-wide interest, was made several hours after she had gained her freedom.

Mrs. Borodin is undoubtedly a woman of indomitable will and it was not difficult to believe her announcement.

Mrs. Borodin, as all the world knows, was, with three diplomatic couriers, and the entire crew of the Soviet steamer *Pamiat Lenina*, detained by the Shanghai authorities at Nanking, on February 28th, and subsequently brought to Peking for trial.

Happy to be Free.

"I feel happy to be free, but doubly happy that the Chinese courts have proved to be impartial, for I am a friend of China. From the moment we arrived in Peking I felt confident that, providing Chinese courts were just, and justice was allowed to run its course, we would ultimately be freed. In my heart I knew that we were innocent."

Mrs. Borodin added that she was a friend of China, and had many good friends among the Chinese. During her imprisonment she had also made a number of friends among the prison authorities.

Has Made No Plans.

Questioned regarding her future plans, Mrs. Borodin said that she had not decided whether to rejoin her husband in Hankow or proceed to Moscow, where her children are attending school.

"I spent most of my time in prison very profitably," she said, changing the subject, "I read and I wrote. I read a great deal as I was provided with any amount of reading matter. The Chinese authorities were extremely kind in this and in every other way. I had two 'amahs' in the persons of two fellow-prisoners, and they cleaned out my cell twice a day. I was also provided with as much hot and cold water as I required, and the air in the cell was fresh because, being an expert in physical culture, I realize the importance of it, and saw that there was a constant current of fresh air. Of course it was occasionally rather hot but neither the Chinese nor I could help this! Always cheerful."

"I was always as cheerful as possible because I knew that once we were in the hands of the judicial authorities that we had nothing to fear. One felt that it was the Chinese who were worried rather than ourselves."

"In Tsinan we were given a private house and were also well treated. The only trouble with Tsinan was the water. The water there is bad. I always insisted on pure water and plenty of green vegetables."

Blames Husband's Enemies.

Mrs. Borodin appeared to bear no resentment against the Chinese. She was inclined to lay the blame on the "Enemies of my husband." Mr. Borodin's enemies, she averred, had attempted to strike at him through her, and they have failed. There was just a trace of bitterness on her countenance as she said this, but it was gone in a flash. Again she was the typical housewife and hostess, smiling and agreeable.

Mrs. Borodin is of stoutish build, fair of complexion, and possesses bobbed light brown hair. Most of the articles she wrote while in prison were on subjects connected with physical culture, but she wrote on all manner of topics. —N. O. Standard.

ROSE DAY IN LONDON.

PUBLIC'S GENEROUS RESPONSE.

RECORD BIDDING AT CHRISTIE'S.

Alexandra Day was celebrated on June 22nd and yielded another triumph for the pink rose. In London the little flower was to be seen everywhere. It provided a bouquet for millions, and weaved into garlands formed a decoration for many vehicles. A day full of sunshine helped the appeal for charity, and a feature of the collection was the freedom with which all classes of the community exchanged silver for a rose.

The busiest part of the day was the morning. By special permission the sellers of flowers visited Buckingham Palace, and the King and Queen were among their earliest patrons. It was observed that when the King went to St. James's Palace to attend a levee he was wearing a rose, and the Queen left Buckingham Palace a little later also wearing a bouquet of roses.

In all parts of London the sellers were at work at an early hour. Outside the Mansion House, the Misses Blades, daughters of the Lord Mayor, began business at 6.30. The City maintained its reputation for generosity, and the sellers at the various centres were enthusiastic over the magnanimity of the public.

Top Bid at Christie's.

The roses sent by the Queen from the gardens at Windsor, were offered at each of the two sales at Christie's. In the large room, where Captain V. O. W. Agnew was acting as auctioneer, the first rose fell to Mr. Max Mayer at 125 guineas. Three others reached three figures—100 guineas, 110 guineas, and 100 guineas, the buyers being Messrs. T. Agnew and Sons, Sir Joseph Duveen, and Mrs. Anderson. In the adjoining room, with Mr. Lance Hannen in the rostrum, one rose reached 100 guineas and was claimed by Miss Hannen. The sales of the flowers in the two rooms brought the handsome total of £1,603 7s.

American Generosity.

At some of the principal hotels the rose had a special charm for American visitors. In the Savoy restaurant the celebration was begun in the very early hours. Soon after midnight a basket of roses was offered by auction by Mr. Leslie Henson. The bidders reached £25, the roses being bought by Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Haug, of New York. The flowers were afterwards offered by auction a second time, and were bought by Mr. Haug for £45. The basket and roses were then sent to a hospital. Mademoiselle Adeline Genes was at the Hyde Park Hotel with a band of helpers working in association with an Anglo-Danish section under the patronage of the Countess of Ailesford Laurvig, and the sellers of flowers included many Danish ladies.

A feature of the celebration was the efficient distribution of flowers throughout Greater London.

MEMORIAL TO QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

The Princess Royal unveiled on June 29th, a memorial to the late Queen Alexandra in Marlborough House Chapel. The memorial, which has been executed by Mr. Laurence A. Turner, was subscribed for by members of the Anglo-Danish Society. It takes the form of an oblong tablet with bronze lettering on a figured ebony back, and bears the following inscription:—"To the Glory of God and to the Memory of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. This Tablet is Dedicated as a Token of Gratitude and Respect to their First Patron, by the Anglo-Danish Society, 1927." The service was conducted by Prebendary L. J. Percival, Domestic Chaplain to the King, and the Rev. J. F. Kazzner, Danish Legation Chaplain.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.
Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7.30 p.m.; "Better 'Ole": Whist Drive, 7 p.m.
Dinner Dances: at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens, 7.30 p.m.
Entertainment by Miss V. Capell and "J-pans," Seamen's Institute, Praya East, 8.30 p.m., Collection for Charities.
Queen's Theatre: "The Sporting Chance."
World Theatre: "The Silent Rider."
Star Theatre: "Sixty Cents An Hour."
Principal Mails:—Outward: San Francisco, etc. (Siberia Mail), 8.30 a.m.; Canada, America, etc., etc., and Europe via Victoria B.C. and via Siberia (President Cleveland), 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Informal Dance, 7 p.m.; "Better 'Ole": Sing-Song, 7 p.m.; Rope Factory: Concert by the "J-pans," 7.15 p.m.
Dinner Dances: at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.
Queen's Theatre: "That Boye Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Glenamoy), 4.30 p.m.

Thursday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better 'Ole": Sing-Song, 7 p.m.; Peak Club Annual Meeting, 8 p.m. Dinner Dances: at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "That Boye Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Oldenburg). Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Arafura), 2.30 p.m.

Friday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m. Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.: "Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better 'Ole": Sing-Song, 7 p.m.; Peak Club Annual Meeting, 8 p.m. Dinner Dances: at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "That Boye Girl."
World Theatre: "The Alaskan."
Star Theatre: "The Street of Forgotten Men."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe via Negapatam (Oldenburg). Outward: Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Arafura), 2.30 p.m.

Saturday.

Accession of King Victor Emmanuel, 111, of Italy, 1907.
Golf: Happy Valley Summer Meeting.
Lawn Tennis League:—Division I. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division II. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division III. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division IV. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division V. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division VI. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division VII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division VIII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division IX. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division X. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XI. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XIII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XIV. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XV. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XVI. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XVII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XVIII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XIX. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XX. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XXI. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XXII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XXIII. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XXIV. v. Craigiegar, 9.00 a.m. Division XXV. v. 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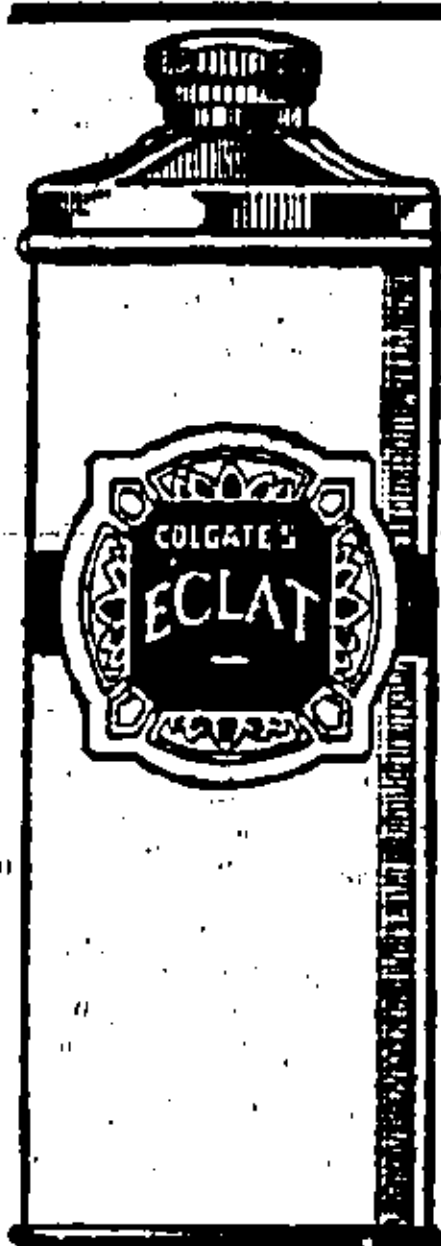
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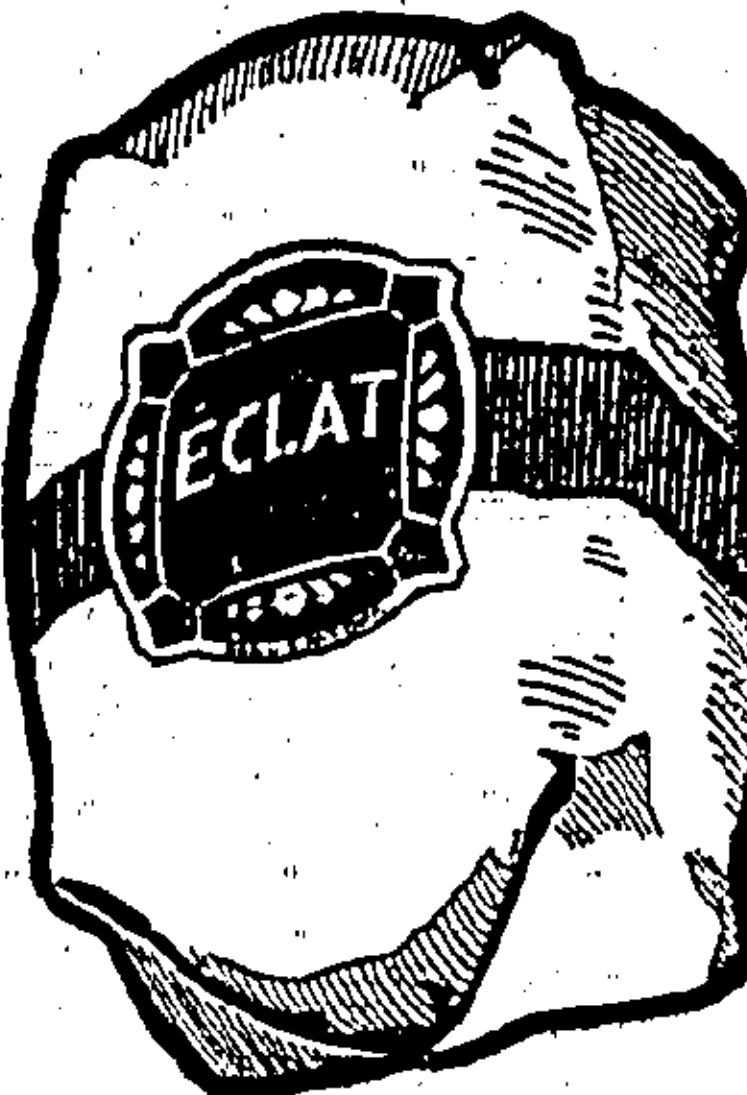
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LONDON AND SHANGHAI

HANKOW VERSUS NANKING

THE ANTI-COMMUNIST COUP AT
HANKOW.MILITARY IN POWER FAVOURING SUBMISSION
TO NANKING.

BORODIN AND CHEN AT KULING.

WUHAN'S HATRED OF CHIANG
KAI SHEK.

According to information received in local Chinese circles, Hankow is now completely in the hands of anti-Communist military forces who are co-operating with General Tang Seng Chi, says the North China Daily News. These forces favour an immediate peace with Nanking and a recognition of the authority of the Nanking Government.

On the other hand, the Communists are now in Kuling, to which place Comrades Borodin and Galen as well as Mr. Eugene Chen have repaired. From this point, the Communists, utilizing the three armies which are still loyal to them, will attempt to fight for a new base either in the vicinity of Shanghai or Canton.

Labour Turns on Communists. It is now known that the immediate cause of the downfall of the Communists was an agitation among the labourers that trade and industry should resume. The coolie riot outside Comrade Borodin's house which was minimized in reports received when it occurred, was apparently a very serious affair, the labourers demanding money for food. The destruction of economic life under the Communist régime, more than any other cause, brought about the crisis which made it possible for anti-Communist military men to drive out the Russian and Chinese Communists. All pickets are now under arrest and foreign firms are opening their doors which have been closed for almost half a year.

The fact that Mr. Eugene Chen arranged a safe retreat for the Communists at Kuling, sending his son, Percy Chen, to make arrangements and that he has joined the Russian leaders, has caused some surprise here, as Mr. Chen, has always claimed that he was not a member of the Communist Party. At this moment, he apparently throws his lot in with the Russian Communists.

The military men are demanding that the Hankow Government occupy the section of the Kiangnan Railway which runs through Hupeh. This is a move against Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, who, it is now openly believed, has encouraged a war between Hankow and Nanking in the hope of seizing Hankow and Wuchang as his base for future operations.

VERY INVOLVED SITUATION.

HANKOW, July 17th. The situation in Hankow has become so involved during the past few days that very few of the Government officials themselves are aware of what is transpiring.

Every day brings its quota of resignations on the part of radical members of the Government who all declare that it is impossible for them to carry on with their work on account of the present attitude of the Wuhan Government. Yet questioned on their change of policy, the officials of the present Government declare emphatically that "There is no change, and the present policy of the Nationalist Government is the policy which it has always maintained and which it will continue to uphold."

Tang Yen Ta, the chief of the Political Bureau of the Kuomintang, who is personally largely responsible for the success of the Nationalist Revolution against the forces of Central and North China, has resigned, but has avowed his intention of returning to "complete the Revolution" in a final message to his comrades.

So Shou-Cheng, Minister of Labour and concurrently Chairman of the All China Labour Federation, who is one of the most radical members of the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, also resigned yesterday. He declares that the policy of the Government made it impossible for him to carry on his work.

Borodin has left for Kuling and, while all under-officials of the Government state that it is their belief that Borodin is not returning, Eugene Chen to-day issued a statement saying that Borodin has only gone away for a few days and will return to Hankow shortly.

Left Wing's Recantation. The present move of the Wuhan Government in riding itself of the Communist Party has a deeper significance than appears on the surface. In well-informed circles it is believed that:

General Chiang Kai Shek's complaint against the Wuhan Government and his reasons for attacking

it are because it is a Communist Government controlled by Soviet Russia. General Chiang declares that Communism is not a necessary, nor welcome, part of the Nationalist Revolution.

If the Hankow Government can prove that the last tinge of "Red" has departed from its midst, it can truthfully declare that it is the properly constituted Government of Nationalist China and that, since it is now a moderate Government, there is no reason for Chiang Kai Shek's continued opposition.

It is then likely that with this announcement to the whole world, and China in particular, Wuhan will take a firm stand against General Chiang Kai Shek and continue to declare him a counter-revolutionary and a military dictator. Wuhan feels that having accomplished this step towards moderation, Chiang Kai Shek will have no further excuse for war on this centre and that a continuation of his offensive will lend colour to their declarations concerning Chiang Kai Shek's militarist ambitions.

No Compromise With Chiang.

There is one thing certain: that the Wuhan Government will never compromise with General Chiang Kai Shek and that there is no possibility in the world of a coalition with Nanking. It will not be surprising if Hankow now demands that Nanking clean out General Chiang Kai Shek.

The entire war from Canton to Wuhan has been a battle of slogans, and as it started it continues. General Chiang Kai Shek, according to Wuhan, is a traitor. This puts him in the same class as Wu Hsiang and Chang Tso Lin, according to Wuhan propagandists. He is also a "counter-revolutionary." He is also a militarist, a "Mussolini." He has departed from the Three Peoples Principles of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

General Chiang Kai Shek fights this with his own propaganda bureau. "Hankow is communist." "The Wuhan Government is under the control of the Reds," and to save the people of China and carry out in deed and in spirit the Three Peoples Principles—which the Wuhan Government has grossly misinterpreted—it will be necessary for General Chiang Kai Shek to wage war against and capture Wuhan.

Cold Steel Next.

Up to the present, the battle between Wuhan and Nanking has been one of wits and propaganda, but it is very likely that it will take the form of cold steel and hot lead.

Hankow Bristling With Guns. Hankow to-day bristles with guns. General Ho Chien, who is known for his recent executions of communists at Changsha, the total suppression of radical labour activities in Hunan and the extermination of the Peasants and Labour Unions there, is at present in control of Hankow and Hanyang. His troops entered the city yesterday and to-day, and in these two days have occupied the most important strategic positions, including taking full control of the Hankow terminus of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

It is believed that General Ho Chien's troops will put up a stiff fight against General Chiang Kai Shek should the latter be successful at Kiukiang.

It is believed that one of the reasons for the dismissal, or acceptance of the resignations of, the radical leaders of the Kuomintang has been to appease the demand of the local military leaders, General Ho Chien and General Tang Seng Chi. These two are in favour of meeting out drastic treatment to the labour unions, but so far have held their hands, as the local government has shown evidence of a disposition to disassociate itself from the Communist Party by peaceful means, but nevertheless thoroughly.

It is felt that Wuhan will shortly be in the grip of another war between the 4th Army under General Chang Fa Kwei, the 36th Army commanded by General Ho Chien and the 8th Army under General Tang Seng Chi on the one side and General Chiang Kai Shek on the other.

The situation locally is again tense, and it is felt that anything may happen. An outbreak on the part of the labourers and coolies is not unexpected, but such an attempt would be but short-lived as the anti-radical forces commanded by General Ho Chien are in full control of the city while the labour forces were disarmed some two weeks ago.

ANTI-COMMUNIST
ACTIVITIES.NANKING FIGHTING
BOLSHEVIK TREACHERY.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

SHANGHAI, July 22nd.

The seizure of the Dalbank, the arrest of six Russian Communists en route to Vladivostok and the detention of two German steamers, the *Pickner* and the *Muensterland*, are all events arising from a determination on the part of the Nanking military authorities that they shall not suffer undermining at the hands of the Communists. They claim that other military men have suffered from lack of intelligence work and so enemy spies, agitators and other dangerous persons have remained within their territory, disturbing the peace and making a military defeat inevitable. As they are fully acquainted with the methods of the Communists, they are determined to prevent provocation and spying here.

Among the six Russians detained is Comrade Rolland, next to General Galen, the most important of the Russian military advisors. He is said to have been with General Chiang Kai Shek even after the split. He and his associates are, therefore, regarded as particularly dangerous because they know the disposition of the Nationalist troops and have other detailed information which it is not desirable that the Communists should have at this time.

Anxiety to Get Borodin.

In connection with the detention of the German ships, Nationalist officials suggest that they had been informed that Comrade Borodin was not in Kuling but had come to Shanghai on a German boat. They felt justified in investigating such a report in view of the position which Comrade Borodin holds in the Communist movement in China. It is understood that should Borodin attempt to come to Shanghai, he will be arrested and sent to Nanking.

Why German Ships Were Detained.

With regard to the boat from Hamburg, it is not so easy to explain the detention, except that several shipments of Soviet arms, literature and posters printed in Russia have made their way to Hankow, according to intelligence reports, by German ships. Some time ago, it was reported that the Soviet was sending a huge shipment of arms and munitions to Hankow to be used against General Chiang Kai Shek and that the Hankow expedition against General Chiang was delayed by the failure of these supplies to arrive.

It was not possible, yesterday, to learn whether anything had been found aboard the detained ships or whether it is true that the Nationalists had advance information leading to the conclusion that the Soviet had shipped cargo in this way, but it is said that the Nanking Government has established an intelligence service which extends to certain European ports and that Communist efforts to destroy the Government will be watched carefully.

"Muensterland" Taken Back to Woosung.

The Hamburg-America liner *Muensterland*, inward bound from Europe, left Woosung at 5.30 a.m. yesterday to come up stream to Shanghai, and when a short way up the Huangpu was stopped by a Chinese gunboat which had followed her from Woosung, and was taken back to Woosung, under the escort of the gunboat.

The local offices of the Company were last evening entirely without information on the matter apart from the above, and have no idea as to the reason for the *Muensterland* being taken back to Woosung, where she was apparently still detained last evening. The only information they had received was a brief message to the effect that the vessel, after leaving Woosung for Shanghai, had been taken back and was being held by the Chinese Naval authorities.—North China Daily News.

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return to Hong Kong.

	"ANTENOR"	"HECTOR"	"AENEAS"
	11,174 tons.	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	July 24th	Aug. 28th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	" 26th	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 27th	" 31st	" 2nd
Arrive Tsingtau	" 29th	Sept. 2nd	" 4th
Leave Tsingtau	" 30th	" 3rd	" 5th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 30th	" 3rd	" 5th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 31st	" 4th	" 6th
Arrive Chefoo	" 31st	" 4th	" 6th
Leave Chefoo	" 31st	" 4th	" 6th
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	Aug. 1st	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 4th	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Chingwangtao	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Arrive Dairen	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Arrive Taku Bar	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Taku Bar	" 5th	" 9th	" 10th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	Aug. 10th	" 21st	" 19th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 10th	" 21st	" 19th
Arrive Tsingtau	" 11th	" 22nd	" 20th
Leave Tsingtau	" 12th	" 23rd	" 21st
Arrive Shanghai	" 14th	" 25th	" 22nd
Leave Shanghai	" 20th	Oct. 1st	" 28th
Arrive Hong Kong	" 23rd	" 4th	" 31st

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BANDIT RAID ON
TENGHSIEN.OUTLAWS IN PAY OF SOUTH.
CHIEF A GREAT PERSECUTOR
OF PEASANTRY.

TENGHSIEN, July 18th.

The bandit chief, Liu Hsi Chin, in the pay of the South, with a force of 20,000 men in the mountains to the east of Tenghsien, has been threatening the city for several days past.

At midnight he launched an attack from the east and encountered two outposts in villages a mile from the city wall, numbering 1,000, who stood their grounds.

A small engagement in the dawn lasted about half an hour some few thousand rounds being let off by the soldiers as well as fifteen rounds from the artillery.

The military casualties include three killed, and a similar number wounded. The killed include the garrison field commander, Fung Hsiang Yi, who met his death by mistaking some of the bandits for his own men in the darkness, thereby walking into a trap.

Liu Hsi Chin has been giving much trouble by his sudden raids from his retreat in the mountains behind the northern front for some time. He has been supplied with many arms by southern agents and his force has increased tenfold since the invasion, figuratively crushing the peasants over an extensive area.

They blame the fact that the bandits have not been suppressed on the Northern militarists and are welcoming the Southerners as deliverers.

Of the bandits two were found dead, but the soldiers claim that many others were killed and wounded, but carried away by their fellows.

Most reliable reports state that the Southerners are withdrawing from Lincheng and further south to Haichow.—N.C. Daily News.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 25th, 1927.

On London—	1/11
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 15/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	1/11
Credit, at 4 months' sight	2/0
Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight	2/1
On Paris—	1/15
Bank Bills, on demand	1/15
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/15
On New York—	49
Bank Bills, on demand	49
Credit, at 60 days' sight	49
On Bombay—	183
Telegraphic Transfer	183
Bank Bills, on demand	183
On Calcutta—	138
Telegraphic Transfer	138
Bank Bills, on demand	138
On Shanghai—	nom.
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama—	102
Bank Bills, on demand	102
On Manila—	87
On Batavia—	130
On Rangoon—	130

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONG KONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JULY 25th, 1927.

Bank	£1,000 buy.
Do.	£1,000 nom.
Chartered Bank	£200 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£200 nom.
Do.	£200 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£200 buy.
East Asia Bank	£200 nom.
Canton Insurance	£200 nom.
China Underwriters	£200 nom.
North China Ins.	£143 buy.
Union Insurance	£279 buy.
Yongtong Insurance	£1,334 buy.
China Fire Insurance	£210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£200 buy.
Donghai	£32 buy.
Steamboats	£32 sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	£110 nom.
Liao-Ching (Pref.)	£30 nom.
Do.	£30 buy.
Small Transports	£32 nom.
Star Lines	£32 nom.
Wahson	£104 buy.
China Bays	£15 sel.
Malacca Bays	£15 sel.
Benguet	£170 buy.
Kailan Mining	£40 nom.
Langkai (combined)	£19 nom.
Do. (single)	£19 nom.
S.H. Explorations	£19 nom.
Shanghai Loans	£2 nom.
Do.	£2 nom.
Guang Min	£19 nom.
Guang Min	£19 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	£109 buy.
H.K. & W. Wharves	£109 buy.
Hongkong	£138 nom.
New Engineering	£147 nom.
Shanghai Docks	£14.9 nom.
H.K. Lands	£14.9 nom.
Hong Kong Realty	£14.9 sel.
H.K. Territories	£14.9 nom.
Humphreys Estates	£14.9 nom.
Prince's Buildings	£14.9 nom.
Rural Lands	£14.9 nom.
Two Cottons	£14.9 nom.
Oriental	£14.9 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	£14.9 nom.
Do. (new)	£14.9 nom.
China Buses	£14.9 nom.
H.K. Tramways	£14.9 buy.
Peak Trams (old)	£14.9 sel.
Do. (new)	£14.9 sel.
Singapore Tractions	£14.9 buy.
Tams	£14.9 nom.
Amis	£14.9 nom.
Canton Ice	£14.9 nom.
Gemco (combined)	£14.9 sel.
Do. (old)	£14.9 nom.
Do. (new)	£14.9 sel.
China Light (comb.)	£14.9 buy.
Do. (old)	£14.9 sel.
Do. (new)	£14.9 sel.
China Freights	£14.9 nom.
Construction	£14.9 nom.
Dairy Farms	£14.9 nom.
Der A Wings	£14.9 nom.
H.K. Electric	£14.9 sel.
Macro Electric	£14.9 buy.
H.K. Kops (old)	£14.9 nom.
Do. (new)	£14.9 nom.
China Underwriters	£14.9 nom.
Mackintosh	£14.9 nom.
United Assurance	£14.9 nom.
Watsons (old)	£14.9 nom.
Wm. Powell	£14.9 nom.
Telephones	£14.9 nom.
buyers; sel.—sellers; as—actual	nom.—nominal
On Haiphong—	On demand
On Saigon—	On demand
On Bangkok—	On demand
On Rangoon—	On demand
On Batavia—	On demand
On Java—	On demand
On Sumatra, per ca.	On demand

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WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

TACTICS THAT "CAN HARDLY FAIL UNDER" UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE."

[By DEAN INGE.]

There are as many definitions of Socialism as there are of Religion; and this is not strange, for there seem to be almost as many Socialisms as Socialists. As Dr. Shadwell says:—"When Plato and Jack Jones, St. Paul and Trotsky, Sir Thomas More and Tom Mann are tucked up together under the same blanket, labelled Socialism, it is impossible to say where such a very elastic coverlet begins and ends."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has composed a definition which he hopes will be acceptable to everybody. It is a good example of Resolution English. The essence of Resolution English is that each word shall convey the least meaning that it can carry. "No better definition can be given than that it aims at the organisation of the material economic forces of society and their control of the human forces; no better criticism of Capitalism can be made than that it aims at the organisation of the human forces of society and their control by the economic and material forces."

Presumably all Socialists would agree in repudiating two definitions which I have heard.

"What is a Socialist? One who has yearnings. To share equal profits from unequal earnings; Be he idler or bungler or both, he is willing To fork out his sixpence and pocket your shilling."

And this from America: "Socialism is an attempt to legislate unsuccessful men into success by legislating successful men out of it."

Hatred "Complex" of Karl Marx.

The word Socialism is about a hundred years old. Both the name and the thing across as part of the aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, just as a recrudescence of it appeared just after the Great War.

It has its prophet, Karl Marx (1818-1883), whose works are a sort of Bible to all Socialists. Marx, says Mr. F. R. Salter, began as a journalist who would have liked to be a don. He thought that his Jewish nationality was an unfair handicap, and soon developed a peculiar hatred "complex," which never left him. When he finally settled down in London in 1849, he had been expelled from three European countries, and had seen three journalistic ventures perish. He was a fierce-looking man with glittering eyes and a bushy beard, a born agitator.

In true German style he laid down certain "natural-scientific" laws of economic development, which he borrowed from other theorists. There is not one of his predictions which has not been falsified by events, and there is not one of his theories which has not been riddled by hostile criticism. He makes great play with the two words, "bourgeois" and "proletariat," and a classification which corresponds to nothing actual. They are both French words, which have no equivalents in other languages. The bourgeois in Moliere is the kind of citizen who often admires and apes his social superiors. The Revolution of 1789 put power into the hands of this class, which avoided the word for this reason, and adopted "citizen" instead. But the Saint Simonians, of course, "Proletarian" was a term of contempt in ancient Rome for the lowest class of citizens who did nothing for the State except produce children. For Socialists, on the contrary, the proletariat is the worker who produces all wealth, though much is taken from him. Latterly some of the Socialists have begun to hedge, and to claim that some brain-workers are "proletarians." Both words, and the ideas connected with them, are ridiculous when applied to such a society as ours.

The "natural-scientific" law that capital automatically concentrates itself in fewer and fewer hands, so that the rich become richer and the poor poorer, is the keystone of Marxism. Finally, he thought, the trick could be easily done by expropriating a few millionaire monopolists. No prophecy was ever more ludicrously falsified. There has been a growing diffusion of capital; the number of small property-owners has enormously increased. There has been a vast levelling up and levelling down. No more large private houses are built. A house built a hundred years ago for £250,000 was lately sold, to be broken up, for £2,000. We can no longer distinguish classes by their clothes. There has,

in fact, been a progressive equalisation of incomes. There has been concentration of management, but this is a very different thing from concentration of capital.

Marx was also a student of Hegel, from whom he borrowed certain phrases. He proposed, no said, to make Hegel stand on his head, and preach materialism instead of idealism. With this trifling exception, he stands forward as a Hegelian.

Nothing is now left of the Marxian theory of value. Political economy has finally disposed of it.

But though Marx was a poor economist, a poor philosopher, and a very poor prophet, he brought into the political arena something more effective than argument. He is the apostle of class-hatred, the founder of a Satanic anti-religion, which resembles some religions in its cruelty, fanaticism, and irrationality.

The Reds' Lost Chance.

The chief cause of the entire failure of the Marxian predictions was that the working-classes were unwilling to "sink deeper and deeper into misery" in order to please Herr Marx. They saw opportunities for improving their condition, and they took them, with the good will, on the whole, of the employing class. The extreme Labour leaders still look with disfavour on any measures which make the working man more comfortable; they would prefer to see him driven to desperation. It is this amiable policy, which they can hardly avow, which makes them so bitterly opposed to the limitation of population, and to emigration. Every superior and unemployable man is a potential revolutionary.

The Communists had and lost their chance in the years immediately after the war. The likelihood of a violent social revolution in Europe gets less every year, and the appalling object-lesson of Russia, where Bolshevism has produced the most complete hell upon earth that the world has ever seen, has not been thrown away. Nevertheless, the Labour vote on the whole grows in strength, and seems likely to grow still further. Why is this?

There are two causes of revolutionary movements—desperation and aspiration, of which the latter is the more important. The movements achieve a temporary success when those factors for a time combine, which they will do when the force of law and order are obviously weakened, as they were in France in 1789, and in Europe generally after the Great War. But a little study of French and of Russian history makes it clear that the position of the poor was improving rapidly in France in the generation before 1789, and in Russia in the generation before 1914. Hope, not despair, generates popular risings. "The growth of Socialism," says Dr. Shadwell, "coincides with a rising standard of comfort." The spontaneous movements of the wage-earners themselves are almost always of this kind. Class-hatred and class warfare are preached, not by genuine workers but by middle-class enragés, driven half mad by hatred and fury against a social system which has disappointed their ambitions.

Labour Party "a Hanger On."

The British Labour Party, which was once a pioneer and model for other countries, has lost all inspiration and independence, and has become a mere hanger-on of foreign organisations. It has practically dropped State Socialism, since our workers have some notion of liberty, and strongly desire to have "a share in the management," which is contrary to the principles of State Socialism. The Parliamentary section cannot desire Syndicalism, which proposes to dispense with representative government. They have just sense enough to see that an alliance with Bolshevism would knock them out for ever. Finally, they know that attempts at State-management of large enterprises, in various countries from Belgium to Queensland, have almost invariably resulted in very heavy losses to the State.

To sum up. Collectivism has been tried and has failed. Communism has drowned itself in a river of blood. Syndicalism regulates a state of civil war. In a word, Socialism as a programme is quite discredited. The most prudent course for the Labour Party seems to be that which they are following—to throw over all theories; to prevent their Left Wing from provoking an overwhelming reaction; to bribe the electors by promising them the plunder of the minority; and to stir up hatred by wild charges of "mendacity" against honourable statesmen.

Under universal suffrage these tactics can hardly fail. It is not Socialism, but a substitute for it, hiding behind a respectable name.

PLANS FOR TRADE REVIVAL.

CHINESE CHAMBER SEEK DISCUSSION WITH HONG KONG CHAMBER.

GENERAL CHAMBER THINK IT USELESS AT PRESENT.

On enquiry yesterday it was ascertained that the Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen, has addressed the following letter to the secretary of the General Chamber of Commerce, concerning the revival of local trade.

"The question of the Colony's continued unsatisfactory trade condition has engaged the attention of my committee for some time, and we have had several meetings to discuss ways and means to remedy this state of affairs."

"As this question concerns the business of members of your Chamber no less than it does purely Chinese trade, I am directed to ask if your committee care to meet representatives from my committee, to exchange views on the subjects. If your committee are agreeable to this, will you kindly fix the date and place for such meeting, so that our representatives may call on you?"

The letter is signed by the secretary of the Chinese Chamber, Mr. Ip Lan Chuen.

The Reply.

It was further ascertained that a reply has been sent to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce. It returns thanks for the invitation extended for a meeting of representatives of both Chambers, but points out that with peace and steady Government in China the prosperity of Hong Kong would be assured. That being so it is considered by the General Chamber of Commerce to be useless for the two Chambers to discuss a position which is beyond their power to remedy.

At the same time, the reply states, if the Chinese Chamber would indicate lines on which it thought some improvement might be effected, then the General Chamber will be ready to meet their representatives for discussion.

COOLIE FINED \$50,000.

FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM.

SOLICITOR SAYS ONLY A CARRIER CAUGHT.

A sequel to a seizure by Revenue Officers of over \$10,000 worth of prepared opium, believed to have been shipped to this Colony on the *Fan Hei* from Amoy, took place at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning, when an unemployed Chinese seaman was charged with being in possession of the contraband drug. He was arrested in a house on the waterfront.

The case was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, and C.P.O. Clarke stated that he found the opium concealed under some cordage in the hold of a small trading junk moored near the Sai Kong Wharf.

Mr. J. M. d'Almeida Remedios, who was for the defence, said that the defendant was only a carrier, acting under the instructions of another man who was well-known to the preventive officers. "The defendant was more of a fool than a rogue," added Mr. Remedios.

His Worship: Even if the opium does not belong to your client, here it is shown that he is helping to smuggle it into the Colony.

A fine of \$50,000, or twelve months' hard labour, was inflicted. An order was also made for the confiscation of the opium.

THE "SOLVIKEN" PIRATES.

POLICE HAVE CLUE.

The Police have come upon a clue which they are following up and it is hoped it will eventually lead to the arrest of the pirates who attacked the *s.s. Solviken* on Wednesday last.

It was stated that the tickets issued to passengers were collected, with the exception of about fifteen or sixteen, and those tickets which had not been turned in were supposed to be those issued to the pirates. Their names, of course, appeared on the tickets, and from investigation made, the Police have traced the several boarding houses in which these men lived while they were here waiting for the boat.

A description of the robbers had also been supplied to the Police by the boarding-house keepers.

QUEEN'S

DOROTHY PHILLIPS

in

THE SPORTING CHANCE

STAR

SIXTY CENTS AN HOUR

WORLD

HOOT GIBSON

in

THE SILENT RIDER

PHILIPPINES INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS OPENED.

POLITICIANS BUSY.

The campaign for independence funds for which a goal of P.300,000 has been set, swung into action to-day with Mons. Bustamante, vicar general of the Philippines and acting archbishop of Manila, giving the first official contribution P.100, says the *Manila Times* of July 18th. Mons. Bustamante came to the office of Speaker Roxas at 7.30 a.m. and personally handed his contribution to the speaker, who is chairman of the subscription committee.

Leaders Contribute.

Senator President Quezon, Speaker Roxas and Senator Osmeña each gave a donation of P.1,000. A goodly number of the representatives and senators have subscribed their quota. Speaker Roxas estimates that at least P.10,000 has been subscribed.

A delegation of prominent Filipino women headed by Mrs. Sofia R. de Veyra, wife of the former resident commissioner, called on Speaker Roxas this morning and pledged to co-operate in the drive. The delegation offered to organize a "Loyalty Parade" on August 13th, Occupation Day. Tag Day has been set for August 18th. The purpose of the parade is to pledge renewed faith in the independence cause, loyalty to the Filipino flag, and to redouble the interest of the people in the campaign for funds.

The delegation has also taken steps toward holding similar parades in the provinces, particularly Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Lucena, Malolos, San Fernando, and other important centres.

Women to Parade.

In Manila it is expected that at least 5,000 women will take part in the parade.

A feature of the parade will be the display of a huge Filipino flag which will be made by members of the "elite" clubs of the city.

"There will be no bluff in this campaign," Speaker Roxas announced at the luncheon he gave in honor of the members of the subscription committee and newspaper men at the legislature to-day.

"We propose to acquaint the public with the progress of the campaign each day, and in this we will need the help of the newspapers."

Word that Mayor Romualdez will contribute to the independence fund spread like wild-fire at the legislative building to-day, says our Manila contemporary on the following day, and many legislators who until this morning were inclined to ignore the plea of donations promptly subscribed their quotas.

(Continued on next column.)

FOR THE SERVICES.

AT THE NAVAL AND MILITARY Y.M.C.A.

"CHEER O" AND "BETTER OLE" PROGRAMMES.

The Entertainments Sub-Committee have made further arrangements for some capital concerts and other social entertainments for the Services at the two Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s, the "Cheer O," Chater Road, and the "Better Ole," Peking Road, Rowloon, this week.

The complete programme, for the week, as sent us for publication, is as under:—

To-day:—"Cheer O": Concert, 7.30 p.m.; "Better Ole": Whist Drive, 7 p.m.

To-morrow:—"Cheer O": Whist Drive, 7.30 p.m.; Shamshupo Camp: Concert by the Mobile Concert Party, 7.30 p.m.

Thursday:—"Cheer O": Informal Dance, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Sing Song and Singing Competition, 7 p.m.; Rope Factory: Concert by "The J-Fan" under direction of Miss Capell, 7.15 p.m.

Friday:—"Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better Ole": Concert, arranged by Committee, 7 p.m.

Saturday:—City Hall: Grand Concert, arranged by Mrs. Costen, 8.30 p.m.

THE LATE BISHOP SCOTT.

BEQUESTS FOR MISSION WORK.

The Right Rev. Dr. Charles Perry Scott, D.D., of Chung-tse School, Peking, Bishop of North China, 1880-1913, who died on February 13th, aged 79, left property in Great Britain valued at £2,551. He left:

—The proceeds of certain life policies upon trust for his niece, Mary Scott, for life, and then one-half to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the Dioceses of North China and Shanghai; and one-half between the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (for general purposes), the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, the Korean Mission, the Jerusalem and East Mission, the Universities Mission to Central Africa, and the Charterhouse Mission, Southwark, S.E.

At noon P.5,000 had been contributed by the members of the legislature, this not including the P.5,000 contributed by the "Big Three," Senator President Quezon, Speaker Roxas and Senator Osmeña.

Speaker Roxas, chairman of the campaign, expressed the hope that the P.300,000 quota would be over-subscribed. "While this drive is going on, however, we are working on a plan whereby greater economies with regard to the Press Bureau at Washington could be effected. He is in favour of the recommendation of the publicity committee of the supreme national council that the Press Bureau be placed under the resident commissioners. The matter will be taken up at an early meeting of the Supreme National Council."

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[A.P.1]



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HONG KONG.

SHIPPING TRIALS AND DIFFICULTIES IN 1926.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
REPORT A SMALL LOSS.

CHAIRMAN'S WARM TRIBUTES TO OFFICERS
ON YANGTZE STEAMERS.

TRADE ABOVE HANKOW AT
STANDSTILL.

A comprehensive review of the year's working was given by the Chairman at the 48th ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday morning.

The many difficulties arising through the chaotic conditions in the Yangtze, and through the effects of the South China boycott were referred to and it was pointed out that despite the many set-backs to shipping, the Company had only experienced a loss of £28,752 on the actual working of the steamers, compared with a loss of £203,348 the previous year.

A detailed review of shipping activities, and conditions prevailing on the Yangtze was given and the accounts were also gone into.

The Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard (Chairman) presided at the meeting, and was supported by Mr. H. P. White and Mr. D. J. Davies (Directors), and Messrs. R. Sutherland, W. B. Cornaby, Ho. Leung, E. B. C. Hornell, G. M. Shaw, A. Murdoch, A. Piercy, P. Tod, Ho Ki, Ho Sai Kit and E. M. da Silva (shareholders).

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In his speech at the meeting the Chairman said:—Addressing you in June last year, I said that it was practically impossible to foretell what the future had in store for us, and I think you will agree that in view of the fact that we had to withstand a severe anti-British boycott for more than three quarters of the year under review, the result for 1926 working might have been much worse. The loss as shown in the balance sheet is certainly a severe one, but some satisfaction may be gained from the fact that on the actual working of the steamers there was only a loss of £28,752, as against £203,348 in the previous year.

This, strangely enough, is largely accounted for by the conditions brought about through continued Civil War and Chinese Military operations, both in North and South China. This unfortunate state of affairs was further intensified by detached and individual Military enterprises on the part of independent Commanders who, when their sphere of influence bordered on the sea, or on inland waterways, did not hesitate to commandeer for their own purposes, vessels under the Chinese flag. Further, as you are no doubt aware, the Governments in China were able to exercise so little control over such actions that even the British flag was on occasion subjected to indignities and outrages, and breaches of treaty rights became a common occurrence.

This state of affairs soon brought about the natural result that Chinese shipowners who were our keen competitors, rather than run the risk of seizure, or of being subjected to exorbitant taxation, preferred in many cases to cease operations, and vessels of other nations consequently reaped considerable benefit. Chinese merchants, recognizing the greater security of the British flag both afloat and over godowns ashore, availed themselves extensively of our tonnage especially in the Yangtze trade, to which the foregoing remarks particularly apply.

The Boycott.

The boycott in South China imposed in June 1925, was eventually raised on October 10th, 1926, having been in force for some fifteen months. A resumé of the Southern China trade is contained in the report now in your hands. Swatow and Canton, both very important shipping ports, were definitely closed to us, in that any steamer proceeding to those ports would be strongly picketed, and there would also be difficulties in getting even Chinese crews to agree to call, not that they had any sympathy with the boycott movement, but through fear of intimidation which was allowed to be openly practised by the local Chinese authorities. In other words, if we sent vessels to a port where the boycott was in force, there was every prospect that the Chinese crews would be forced to leave. In the face of these difficulties involving a restricted trading field, every possible economy was made. In the management of the fleet and the operation of connecting or pivot lines was only carried out after most careful consideration of the Company's interests.

During September, there were vague indications of a weakening of the boycott movement, and it seemed possible that the situation might be assisted by British steamers calling at Canton, so as a result of careful deliberation we decided to despatch the s.s. *Foo-shing* to Canton on September 6th; she being the first British coaster to enter that port for 15 months. She was in turn followed by the s.s. *Cheongshing* on September 19th,

a special representative of the Company accompanying each vessel with a view to getting into direct touch with Chinese merchants and consignees in the Canton City, and of devising ways and means of easing the deadlock.

While the vessels in question secured very little cargo, I think it may justly be said that the policy of the Company in making the efforts described was distinctly helpful and letters of appreciation were duly received from the Hong Kong Government thanking us for the assistance we had rendered in the very complicated situation then existing.

Upper Yangtze.

On the Upper Yangtze full cargoes were secured during the low water season in January and February but rates were low and unremunerative. A boycott movement was unfortunately in evidence and for a period only spasmodic sailings could be arranged, but there was an improvement in June.

However, the Wanshan incident in September caused a complete cessation of trade for some two months during which time a very tense political situation existed. From November to the end of the year occasional trips were performed by our Winter Service vessel, the s.s. *Kingwo*, but generally speaking, the year's operations on the Upper River may be said to have been unsatisfactory.

Tribute to "Kiawo" Officers.

In connection with the hostilities which last autumn broke out in the Middle and Upper Yangtze, that is, in the vicinity of Changsha, and between Ichang and Chungking, I would like to take this opportunity of recording the meritorious services rendered by the officers and engineers of our s.s. *Kiawo*, which vessel was hastily requisitioned by the British Naval Authorities to assist in recovering two China Navigation Company steamers, the s.s. *Wanhsien* and the s.s. *Wanhsing*, which had been illegally seized by Chinese troops at Wanshan. The severe action which was then fought has since become a matter of history, but I would like to tender the congratulations of the Company to Captain Williamson and Chief Engineer Kingswood on the recognition they have received, in the way of decorations, from His Majesty's Government for the heroic part they played in what is now known as the "Wanshan Incident."

In this connection it must not be overlooked that all vessels plying on the Upper and Middle River were from time to time subjected to considerable rifle-fire from Chinese troops on the banks, and the thanks of the Company are due to the officers and engineers on such steamers for their patience and determination in continuing to run under conditions which could only have been most trying and dangerous.

Generally speaking, throughout the whole year, the difficulty of handling Chinese crews, worked up to a spirit of unrest and independence by what has only been termed as "progressive agitators," has been very great, calling for considerable tact and forbearance on the part of our executive officers, both afloat and ashore, and our thanks are due to employees generally for good service rendered.

Two Casualties.

I regret to report that two serious casualties occurred during the year. On January 11th the s.s. *Tungshing*, while upward bound in the Shanghai River was sunk in a collision with the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia*, and became a total loss. On the night of December 12th, the practically new steamer *Lien-shing*, on a voyage from Tientsin to Shanghai, struck the Amberst Rocks, sinking shortly afterwards. Although every effort was made to obtain an acceptable offer of salvage, the position of the vessel was eventually considered hopeless. In both casualties, I regret to say, there was some loss of life, which, in the case of the s.s. *Lien-shing* could have been prevented had the Chinese passengers obeyed the orders of the ship's officers and

have made some effort to help themselves in utilising the boats and life-saving appliances provided for them. At a Naval Court of Enquiry held at Shanghai it is satisfactory to record that the master of the s.s. *Lien-shing* was held free of all blame for the accident and that in the finding, the excellent conduct of the ship's personnel after the collision was favourably commented upon. Both the s.s. *Tungshing* and the s.s. *Lien-shing* were adequately covered by insurance and the amounts recoverable from underwriters are incorporated in the accounts now before you.

It will be noted from the report that the s.s. *Kingping*, a vessel 31 years of age and a favourite on the Tientsin-Shanghai Line, was sold out of the Company at a satisfactory figure.

The s.s. *Singapo*, a vessel especially designed for the Middle Yangtze trade, was taken over on March 31st and has proved a valuable addition to our Yangtze fleet.

Future Prospects.

As was the case last year, it is most difficult to give any comprehensive views on future prospects. Our business above Hankow is entirely closed owing to the enforced evacuation of Chungking, Ichang and Changsha, while at Hankow itself we are carrying on under great difficulties. Yangtze conditions generally can only be described as chaotic and at the commencement of the year six steamers were taken over and run by the Naval Authorities on a time charter basis somewhat similar to what was in vogue during shipping control in the Great War. The vessels have now been returned to our management and, notwithstanding the very abnormal conditions of trade, those running on the Lower River show satisfactory returns. The Upper and Middle River steamers, except when required for special service, have been laid up.

From Oil Burning to Coal.

On the Calcutta Line, after very careful investigation we decided to convert the s.s. *Kut Sang*, *Ho Sang* and *Xun Sang* from oil burning to coal and are pleased to report that a considerable saving has already been shown. This step has only been rendered possible by the respective prices of coal and oil at various ports, together with conditions of exchange rates, synchronising to make possible a more economic scheme of bunkering. Our continual aim has been, and is, to reduce expenditure, but that in a sphere of operations where all commodities, and up-keep, become year by year more expensive, is a difficult problem to face; I can only assure you, Gentlemen, we are doing our best.

Tribute to the Royal Navy.

The Company owes a deep debt of gratitude to H.M. Navy for its valuable co-operation and assistance in keeping the flag flying on the Yangtze during the critical times. Without such aid, particularly in the way of conveying a complete withdrawal of all British vessels would in all probability have had to be affected.

The Accounts.

Turning to the Statement of Accounts it will be seen that after providing for depreciation, all liabilities, outgoings, and after transferring £185,000 from Contingency Account, and £5,911 4s. 8d. from Investment Fluctuation Reserve to Revenue Account there remains a balance of £1,028 12s. 8d. which it is proposed to carry forward to next year. I trust the transfers mentioned have your approval.

The sale of investments in the year under review has enabled us to make the transfer of £5,911 4s. 8d. from Investment Fluctuation Reserve to Revenue Accounts to which I have just referred. To Building Reserve has been credited the gain over book value on sales of the s.s. *Kingping*, and the difference between Book and Insured values on the s.s. *Tungshing* and s.s. *Lien-shing*. These items have increased the account by £20,827 8s. 8d.

Underwriting account is £26,007 9s. 4d. lower owing to the numerous calls made on this account during the year but a great deal of this amount is recoverable.

Under sundry debtors, the item general at £148,319 13s. 9d. is very high as it includes the sum of £27,120 due from underwriters in respect of the loss of the s.s. *Lien-shing*. This has since been paid. The amount of freight outstanding at the end of the year was unusually large but I am glad to say it has now been practically all collected.

I would call your attention to the fact that in the balance sheet under the heading of 'Sundry Creditors in China and London' the amount of £370,563 17s. 3d. due to General Managers has been secured a mortgage on steamers of the fleet as per register of mortgages laid upon the table.

Your Directors regret that they are unable to recommend the payment of any dividend for the past year.

I now bring to propose the following resolution:—

"That the Report and Statement of Accounts as presented including the transfer of £185,000 from Contingency Account and £5,911 4s. 8d. from Investment Fluctuation Reserve to Revenue Account, both to Revenue Account be adopted and that the sum of £1,028 12s. 8d. be carried forward to next year."

(Continued on next column.)

NEW VICTOR RECORDS TO-DAY

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P.W.D. AND POWER TO
FINE.

CHALLENGED AT CENTRAL
MAGISTRACY.

DECISION RESERVED ON "AN
IMPORTANT POINT."

A point of considerable local importance was raised in a case which came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday. It was whether the Public Works Department in imposing a penalty on a contractor for breach of conditions of a permit were justified in utilising the process of the Court on meeting with a refusal of payment of the penalty. This particular point was argued at considerable length yesterday morning when Mr. Li Tse Fong, builder of a number of European tenements on Mount Davis, was summoned for trespass in utilising Crown land for setting waste-pipes.

Mr. A. E. Hall, who appeared for the defence, said that the P.W.D. condoned this by the fact that the intake of water from a spring, and the pine-lines, were constructed on the suggestion of one of the Department's representatives, and by the fact that it was not until four months later that action was taken by the Department. Then a fine of \$50 was imposed, and a condition was made for the payment of this penalty before the encroachment was legalised.

Mr. Hall raised the query whether this was not usurping the Magistrate's powers. He produced correspondence in which the word "fine" was used by the P.W.D. Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith (Assistant Crown Solicitor) appearing for the P.W.D., denied that the Department was usurping the Magistrate's powers in imposing the penalty, which was merely made a condition before the work could be permitted. There had been too many of these breaches, and some action had to be taken. He produced Stroud's legal dictionary and expounded that the word "fine" apart from its strict meaning, had a meaning also akin to "premium."

His Worship said that it was only when the defendant refused to pay the \$50 that this summons was taken before the Court. "What also does that mean?" His Worship said, "than asking this Court to act as a lawyer for the payment of this fine imposed by the P.W.D. It is obviously an important point which will also affect all other cases of this nature. I want time to consider."

His Worship reserved his decision. As soon as this Resolution has been seconded, I shall be pleased to reply to the best of my ability to any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. White seconded, and the report and accounts were passed.

OTHER BUSINESS.

On the proposition of Mr. Cornaby, seconded by Mr. Shaw, the appointment of Mr. L. D. Davies to the Board of Directors was confirmed.

On the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. Murdoch, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. L. J. Davies were re-elected as Directors.

On the proposition of Mr. Ton, seconded by Mr. Horner, Mr. John Fleming and Mr. A. Ritchie, chartered accountants, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, were re-elected as auditors at a remuneration of \$5,000.

This was all the business of the meeting.

CROSS-SUMMONSES.

CHINESE FOR REGISTERING ARREST: POLICE SERGEANT FOR ASSAULT.

DECISION RESERVED.

The hearing of charges against Percy S. Lai of 5, Arbutnot Road, formerly an interpreter, was concluded at the Central Magistracy yesterday. The Magistrate (Major C. Willson) deferred his judgment until next Wednesday.

The charges against Lai are of refusing to allow a European sergeant to search him, and of resisting arrest. He brought a counter-charge against Sergeant Haywood of assault.

After two witnesses had given evidence in support of Lai's statements, Mrs. Lai Chi Chin was called. She stated that she and her mother had built an old peoples' home at Wan Lik and had maintained it for six years. On the night of June 8th she sent her son out to obtain some European clothes and shoes that were needed for a charitable performance to be given at the Home. When she went downstairs in answer to a summons she saw her son on the ground with the Sergeant kneeling upon his chest. She asked what was the matter, and the sergeant replied "Shut up." Witness asked him to let her son get up, but he told her to "Get out," and threatened to arrest her for interfering. At the police station she was forced to stand outside in the rain. She was not allowed to use the telephone. On Monday, June 11th, she saw the C.S.P. on the advice of Mr. Hall Bratton, and he agreed that the matter should be thrashed out in Court.

Inspector Grant: The C.S.P. actually told the witness that if she had any complaint against the sergeant, she had a remedy in a summons.

CHOLERA FEARED AT MANILA.

PEOPLE'S INDIFFERENCE TO
MENACE.

MANILA, July 22nd. Cholera, and not dysentery, is worrying health officials now, says the *Manila Times*. The outbreak of a cholera epidemic here, similar to that which appeared during the early part of 1926, is greatly feared, according to division chiefs of the Philippine Health Service. Last Wednesday, one cholera suspect was discovered among the dysentery patients at San Lazaro Hospital.

On July 18th again, three possible cholera patients were found in St. Nicolas. Two other dysentery patients in different hospitals in Manila also have shown symptoms of cholera, it was learned. The cases found in San Nicolas were immediately removed to San Lazaro.

What health authorities fear most is to have to tackle two epidemics at the same time, considering the lack of personnel, the shortage of funds and lack of co-operation from the people. In spite of the constant warnings given by the bureau of health, few persons have reported dysentery cases in their homes. Only a small percentage of the city inhabitants have reported for vaccination against dysentery and cholera. Without the people's co-operation it is impossible to tackle the epidemic here, according to Dr. Eugenio Eleraando.

The conduct of some physicians practicing privately is regretted. Very few of them take the trouble to notify the Philippine Health Service of the existence of dysentery or a cholera suspect among their patients, so that disinfection in the area surrounding the patient might be undertaken.

For the week ending July 16th, there were a total of 39 cases with 10 deaths of dysentery in the city. Yesterday four new cases with two deaths were again reported.

A POLITICAL MUDDLE.

CURIOUS SITUATION IN KWANGTUNG.

WHICH IS THE DOMINANT PARTY.

AMBITIOUS EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Chinese themselves find it difficult to understand the political situation just now. Both the Hankeow and "Nanking" parties are divided into cliques and factions and there are many signs of a constant underground struggle. How the intrigues will finish no one can say, but in Canton certainly the general impression is that all is not well.

General Chiang Kai Shek, according to opinion in certain circles, is not showing the fullest confidence in General Li Tsai Hsin, his official Chief of Staff and personal representative in Canton. General Chiang has asked a mercenary troop commander, General Fan Shek Shang, to occupy part of Kwangtung, and his 8,500 men who arrived in Canton City several days ago are being sent to Lien-hsien, Yungyun, and other Northern Districts. Part of the expense of maintaining this corps will be paid by Kwangsi Province. This corps, it is said, will watch the movements of General Li. It must be remembered, however, that General Li has command over the mercenary force hired from Yunnan from General Fan also.

Kuomintang Press agencies are inclined to give credence to the rumour that the "Reds" will start trouble in Shinkwan, where they are easily in touch with their comrades over the border in Hunan and Kiangsi.

The ineffectiveness of the merchant class in Canton is creating a feeling of pessimism. They do not participate in politics and appear to be unable to unite in any way to make their influence felt. They should be able to procure a dignified interview with the military and political leaders of the Kuomintang now controlling affairs in the City, but instead of this it is said that they have decided to follow the example set by factory girls of camping out in front of official buildings in order that the officials may be forced to listen to their grievances. According to present arrangements Canton merchants will camp in front of the Canton Government House with the idea of persuading the Kuomintang Administration to reconsider their order to tax necessities as luxuries.

The Kuomintang have now definitely decided to close all the boarding and lodging houses for unemployed workers of the 1925 anti-British strike and boycott in Canton City. Those who still insist upon being maintained by public funds will be asked to go to Whampoa, where labour camps will be erected for them.

The Canton Superintendent of Schools now has a scheme under consideration for teaching everyone in Canton to read and write simple Chinese within the next four years. The scheme involves the opening of 50 short course schools immediately and adding to their number until 120 such schools are in operation. It is thought that by attending these short term schools, one may learn to read and write simple characters in six months or less.

The heat in Canton during the last fortnight has caused considerable suffering among the "Red" prisoners now awaiting trial in the special detention camps put up since the beginning of "anti-Red" campaign. Among the prisoners who died last week was Chen Chuk Yen, at one time a prominent labour agitator.

THE ANNIVERSARY.

Canton City was on holiday yesterday, or at least the military, politicians, students, and workers took the day off to celebrate the success, to date, of the Northern Expedition, which set out from Canton a year ago yesterday. At the meetings held in the City, four resolutions were passed, denouncing in turn the Bolsheviks in Hankow, the Japanese Imperialists in Shanghai, and the Mukden Militarists of Manchuria. The usual endorsement of General Chiang Kai Shek's actions was made at the meeting.

TOM MANN.

Tom Mann has arrived in Moscow, says a Home paper, and has given an account of his activities at Canton and elsewhere on behalf of the Communists. He stated that Chiang Kai Shek's success had prevented him visiting Shanghai.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

SHANGHAI JAPANESE CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION.

CHANGE OF POLICY DEMANDED.

SHANGHAI, July 19th.

The local Japanese Chamber of Commerce, as a result of a meeting of officers of the Chamber held this afternoon in connection with the anti-Japanese movements being conducted in Shanghai, and elsewhere, passed a resolution, which was subsequently telegraphed to Baron Tanaka, the Premier, as well as to the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and the Nippon Jitsugyo Kyokai, an association of business men interested in China trade.

A literal translation of the resolution is as follows:—

"Towards the anti-Japanese movements which have been set on foot in various districts in South China with Shanghai as the centre since last month, on the pretext of protesting against the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung, we have been taking a very generous attitude and waiting for voluntary refection by the Chinese people.

"But, judging from the existing situation, it is quite evident that the present anti-Japanese movements are of a political nature with communitarian colouring, although they claim that the movements are popular ones."

A Government Affair.

"In other words, various organizations of the Nanking Government, such as the Publicity Department of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the local Branch of the Kuomintang, the Political Department of the Nationalist Forces, the Political Department of the Nationalist Navy, and the Public Peace Preservation Bureau, taking the leading part of the movements, have organized a big 'League to break off economic relations with Japan' embracing a large number of bodies by threats in spite of the unwillingness on the part of Chinese merchants in general.

"They have also created a registry office of Japanese goods and promulgated ordinances concerning the sale of Japanese commodities by auction and punishment of persons who may act against the movements. Their actions are not confined merely to an anti-Japanese boycott; they have laid down penal regulations to imprison in wooden cages those who may supply Japanese goods with foodstuffs and other articles, to confiscate the goods of such persons, or to impose unreasonably heavy fines.

Persecuting the Japanese.

"Their activities are becoming more and more determined as days pass. They are endeavouring to prevent Japanese from importing and exporting foreign goods, not to speak of Japanese merchandise. They have more than once confiscated goods handled by Japanese.

"To make matters worse, they are cutting off the supply of foodstuffs to Japanese and forcing Chinese banks to refuse exchange of even ordinary coins. Such conduct as set out above can be construed as a rejection of the right to live. They are treating us as if we were people of a belligerent nation.

"We now find it impossible to tolerate such violent acts and such unlawful ordinances which entirely disregard international faith and humanity. What is worse, the Nanking Government recently, disregarding Treaties, began to impose sur-taxes on exports and luxuries, coal excise taxes and tonnage sur-taxes. The Government has also promulgated ordinances prohibiting exportation of silver and cereals.

Plea for Action.

"Should we allow the situation to take its own course, it is quite clear, that such illegal acts will become worse, and not only will the rights of the various Powers acquired by Treaties be trampled on, but the lasting welfare of the Chinese nation will be impaired.

"We, therefore, earnestly desire the Japanese Government to censure the Nanking Government with most strong and appropriate methods against the anti-Japanese movements and violent ordinances.

"We consider it is necessary for both the Government and the people of Japan to abandon the policy of patience and long-suffering, now being pursued and to cope with the Nanking Government economically and with other retaliatory means."

The telegram addressed to the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and the Nippon Jitsugyo Kyokai add that they are requested to use their good offices for the realization of these ends, as a similar resolution has been forwarded to the Japanese Government. —Toho.

KIDNAPPING.

RASCAL WHO TOLD THE TRUTH?

MARRIED COUPLE SECURE ACQUITTAL.

"Yes, I alone am to blame. I kidnapped the child and the other two persons who stand in the dock with me have nothing to do with the crime," said Ma Yick Wan, at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

He and a married couple were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell with kidnapping a child of five years of age. Mr. F. H. Loseby watched the case on behalf of the mother of the child, and Mr. L. D. Turner represented the married couple.

Ma, who was an odd job man, confessed to the crime at the commencement of the proceedings and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and twenty strokes of the birch. He was later called as a witness for the Crown when he said that he once used to live with the parents of the child. When he left he used to visit them and, occasionally take the youngster out to tea. On July 17th, he took the child out at about 1 p.m. and treated him to some cakes and a cup of China tea. After this, Ma trotted the little fellow to the house of one Lo On, where he told his friend that as he had no use for the child, he would make him a present and asked Lo to adopt the kid. This Lo was only too willing to do and had agreed to make a present of \$300 to Ma.

The arrangement was hurriedly arrived at and in the space of an hour or so, Lo, Ma and the child were across the harbour and on the train for Canton. Ma returned to the child's house at about 4 p.m. and told the waiting mother that he had left the boy playing near the stairway and some one had stolen the youngster. The mother naturally refused to believe this nonsense and he was taken to the Police Station.

The next day, the nephew of the child went up to Canton to look for the married couple where he favoured him and after hunting Canton for a day, he ran across them in a junk bound, with the child, for their native village. A policeman was summoned and the party were taken into custody and brought back to the Colony.

A Missing \$200.

In reply to Mr. Lindsell, the witness said that he had no wife, and the Magistrate naturally wanted to know how he accounted for the boy to Lo On and his wife. To this, Ma said that he had told the couple that his wife had died. Asked what he did with the \$300 which he got for the child, he said that he had spent it all with the exception of \$3. When pressed again by the Court, Ma said that he had remitted the money home.

In answer to Mr. Turner, Ma said that the only right thing he had done in the matter was to go into the witness-box and assume full responsibility. He did not want to see two innocent people suffer for a crime which he alone had committed. He also said that he had an accomplice, who had since disappeared. He declared that the other two defendants did not know that the child was kidnapped.

At this stage, Mr. Lindsell discharged the woman, and Mr. Turner, for the man, said there was no evidence against him. "What motive could the witness possibly have for altering his story?" It was well-known that prisoners often imagine that if they assisted the Police in securing a conviction, it would tell in their favour. There can be no possible advantage to him—a man of bad character and who had committed a horrible crime—in telling a straightforward story, which told against himself, except that he was genuinely unwilling, bad as he was, to see two innocent people suffer for something for which he alone was responsible.

Curious.

Mr. Loseby said that it struck him as rather extraordinary that the couple should have taken the child away to Canton so hurriedly and that the usual formalities had not been gone through. When a Chinese adopted a child he understood that certain red papers had to be written out and a go-between appointed to close the deal.

The Magistrate said that if the prisoner had repeated the story he had told the Police, there would have been a case against the man. As it was, Mr. Lindsell said, no evidence had been given to connect the man with the kidnapping. He, therefore, discharged him.

THE TYPHOON PASSES BY WAGLAN.

SQUALL VELOCITY OF 70 MILES.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE, BUT TWO SHIPS COLLIDE.

PREPARATIONS MADE IN GOOD TIME.

Except for a good blow in the early hours of yesterday morning, a downpour of rain for several hours, and heavy showers at frequent intervals throughout the whole of yesterday, there have been few other effects locally of the typhoon.

The typhoon was a small one in extent, and passed a few miles to the north of Waglan at about 3 a.m., the squall velocity attaining 70 miles an hour.

With plenty of warning from the Royal Observatory during the week-end all shipping was made safe. Sea-going vessels, river steamers, and the small harbour craft took every possible precaution and there were no serious mishaps apart from a collision between two Dutch vessels. The *Oosterk* broke from her moorings, and drifted down on to the *Tjilmaroe* which was at a neighbouring buoy. The only damage was to the bridge of one ship and the bulwark railing of the other. The only other shipping casualty was the sinking of a junk in a typhoon shelter, but this did not entail loss of life. Ships were delayed in reaching port and the river steamer service slightly disorganised through steamers having to shelter.

There was damage to windows, and to masts, etc., but nothing of serious import, or that cannot be quickly repaired. One, victim of the typhoon was a man who was swept from an upper floor of the Fire Station Building, and killed.

THE GALE STARTS.

UNSETTLED WEATHER STILL.

From midnight onwards the wind increased in violence, and its full force was felt in the Colony from about three o'clock until nearly six o'clock. Then came the rain, which fell in a steady downpour until after nine o'clock, when it eased off, to be followed by heavy showers. The afternoon was fine, but towards evening it again turned showery, and weather indications are that we shall have dull weather and rain for a day or two to come. The Royal Observatory report of yesterday morning, stated that the typhoon passed a few miles N.W. of Waglan at 3 a.m. on a N.W. track, and that it will probably remain for some days as a depression over S.W. China. The reports of the Observatory were extraordinarily close both as regards direction and duration of the storm.

Most people had taken all necessary precautions as regards doors and windows before retiring to bed. The Central district was almost deserted on Sunday evening, and travellers on the ferries were scarce.

All ships in port were made fast to typhoon buoys during Sunday, and on Saturday evening and all Sunday there was a hurried scamper of junks and sampans to typhoon shelters, launches being busily employed in towing various harbour craft to safety. Bathing parties were, of course, cancelled.

THE SIGNALS.

The No. 3 typhoon signal was up all day on Sunday, indicating a gale from the North, but at 2.18 a.m. yesterday this gave place to the No. 6 signal (gale expected to increase). This in turn gave place at 4.12 a.m. to No. 5 signal (gale from the West), this signal being finally lowered when danger had passed, at 7.05 a.m. The weather report of last evening stated that the typhoon now existed as a continental depression in the vicinity of Wochoo. The forecast for today is cloudy, with occasional rain.

TRACK OF THE TYPHOON.

THE SQUALL'S VELOCITY.

The Royal Observatory report states that the typhoon, which was generally expected to strike Hong Kong some time on Sunday night or early yesterday morning, passed a few miles to the North-East of Waglan at 3 a.m. yesterday. At Waglan the wind rose to force 10 (60 miles per hour) in an hour at 2 a.m. and 3 a.m., while at Hong Kong the wind reached a maximum squall velocity of 72 miles an hour at 3.20 a.m.

The typhoon formed on July 26th in about Lat. 17 and Long. 131, and passed very near Apurri on the morning of the 23rd. It was then moving N.W., heading in the direction of Amoy. On the evening of the 23rd it took a more westerly track, and passed practically over the Pratas at 1 p.m. on July 24th. It then headed for Hong Kong and passed several miles to the north-east of Waglan, eleven miles from Hong Kong, at three o'clock yesterday morning.

The lowest barometer reading at Waglan was 29.01 at two and three o'clock yesterday morning. The wind was steadily from N. until 11 p.m. on Sunday night, but it then backed to W.N.W. by 3 a.m., S.W. by 3 a.m., and S.S.E. by 4 a.m.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

Telephone C. 4573

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LADIES' SHOES.

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[A.22.]

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Never such Tone. Never such Value.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS

From JULY 8th.

THE WING ON CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 5/NS 2395 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 1483/1487, inclusive, and Certificate No. 5/NS 2396 dated Hong Kong, 14th October, 1913, for 5 Shares numbered 8249 and 8258/8262, inclusive, all registered in the Name of LI SING KUN, have been LOST or STOLEN, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 28th JULY, 1927, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificates No. 5/NS 2395 and 5/NS 2396 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hong Kong, 15th June, 1927. [5085]

TIENSIN CLUB.

THE Committee invite Applications for the Position of SECRETARY MANAGER. The Candidate should have had previous experience and be able to supervise effectively the Chinese Staff. Applications with Copies of Testimonials should be addressed, in writing, to the SECRETARIES, TIENSIN CLUB.

By Order of the Committee,
July 13th, 1927. [5149]

THE KOWLOON MOTOR BUS
CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following persons have been appointed to hold Office as from JANUARY 1st, 1927:—

LOUIE WAI SUN,
Managing Director.
LOUIE LEUNG,
Treasurer.
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
L. G. CHONG,
Manager.

No Purchase Contracts can be recognized by this Company unless signed by at least Two of its Directors.
All Communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LAM MING FAN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, July 18th, 1927. [5127]

NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$120,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security, subject to a Trustee Valuation.

Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS,
Princes Buildings.
[5124]

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE UNDERMENTIONED
VALUABLE PROPERTIES,
Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES
in the Colony of Hong Kong:
NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT
No. 53, on which is situated the
TAI WAN GLASS FACTORY.
This Lot is situate at KOWLOON
BAY.

A FISH POND situate at NEW
KOWLOON INLAND LOT No.
8 in the NEW TERRITORIES.
LOT Nos. 5908 and 5913 in
SUEY DISTRICT 1 in the
NEW TERRITORIES (Agricultural
Lots).

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PUBLIC AUCTION

THURSDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER
1927, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
IN FOUR LOTS

By MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,
at their
SALES ROOM,
8, DUNDAS STREET, HONG KONG.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—
MESSRS. HASTINGS, DENNIS
AND BOWLEY,
8, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL,
or to
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,
The Auctioneers,
No. 8, DUNDAS STREET.
Hong Kong, 23rd July, 1927. [5151]

ON TUESDAY NEXT,
26th JULY, at 8.30 P.M.
IN THE

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
21, PRAYA EAST.

THE "J-PANS"

LED BY
MISS VIOLET CAPELL.

Will Give an ENTERTAINMENT OF
SONG AND DANCE.

Admission Free. Collection for Charities.
[5152]

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FOR SALE OR TO BE LET
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EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with
Central Heating, Five Bedrooms,
Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms,
Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court
and Garden—Apply: LINSTED &
DAVIS, ALEXANDRIA BUILDING. [4778]

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FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, No. 49,
in GRANVILLE ROAD, KOWLOON,
with Flush System and all Modern
Conveniences.

Apply to:
SPANISH DOMINIAN
PROCURATION.
[5153]

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET on 3rd Floor,
11, CHATER ROAD. Moderate
Rental. Apply—P. O. Box No. 511.
[5108]

TO LET ON LEASE—Unfurnished
or Partly Furnished Five
Roomed House, "TEVIOT" No. 514,
T'ing Peak, MAGAZINE GAP, close to
Motor Road, from 1st NOVEMBER.
Apply: A. S. MACKICHAN, Messrs.
LEUNG & ORANGE, P. & O. Building.
[5145]

WANTED—5/6 Roomed HOUSE.
Lease. Mid-levels or near
Peak Tram preferred. Apply Box
No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press.
[5121]

ROOMS—Hong Kong, Kowloon,
single, double, flats furnished or
unfurnished. Flat for disposal with
furniture. House \$20,30,000 wanted.
Also 80,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak.
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FOR SALE—TELESCOPE with
Stand, Length 3' 4" and 3' Object
Glass. Exceptionally Good Field of
View. Recently Overhauled, in Perfect
Condition. Price: \$300.00.—Apply:
MESS. PRESIDENT, 5/2nd FLOOR
REGIMENT. [5264]

TO LET—No. 1, KILLET HOUSE,
T'ing Peak, Four Rooms, Flush
System, Separate Kitchen, Servants'
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Apply: MESSRS. DEACONS, PRINCES
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AND

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MONDAY, AUGUST 5th

AT 9.30 P.M.

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THE WORLD FAMOUS PIANIST

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PREMIERE DANSEUSE

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1

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QUEEN'S

INTIMATIONS.

MORE DEWAR
EPIGRAMS.

THE HON. JOHN DEWAR'S
remarks at the Distiller's
Company's banquet, 2nd
June, 1927, contained the
following epigrams:—

Man reaps what he sows
—unless he is an amateur
gardener.

War does not pay, but it
makes everybody pay.

The wages of war is debt.
"Britannia rules" the
waves, but in future it may
be the wives who will rule
Britannia.

The real puzzle to-day is
China. Never was it more
necessary to handle China
with care.

Four-fifths of the perjury
of the world is expended on
tombstones, women and com-
petitors.

On the subject of modern dancing
Lady OXFORD considers it presents
no difficulty to the elderly, as dancing
to-day "depends more upon the
pose of the body than activity of
the feet"; and she quotes with
approval the excellent remark of
an eminent Frenchman about it
when he exclaimed: "Je n'ai
jamais vu tant de figures tristes et
de derrieres gaies." All the same
she advocates dancing, and gives
her reason: "It is no use preach-
ing Prohibition, because you are
not going to get it in this country.
Drink can only be cured by provid-
ing more fun for the lower classes,
and what should be encouraged is
Perspiration—dancing, should be
taught in every village."

The most arresting of the ser-
mons is that which appears under
the heading: Character. Lady Ox-
ford gives a set of estimates from
which we make a selection: "Mr.
LLOYD GEORGE loves a crowd more
than himself or his friends. In
spite of an intelligence amounting
to genius he waylays himself."

"Sir AUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN is more
loyal to his friends than to his
convictions. He is not a man of
moods; but though he has a warm
corner for himself he has no cold
corners for other people." "The
Cecil family have subconsciously
massaged away some of the more
active muscles of their conscience.
They are unfamiliar with them-
selves." "Lord BIRKENHEAD gives
himself too much rope; but he will
never hang his warm and generous
heart. He listens to himself, but
his brains—which are of the most
remarkable—sometimes go to his
head, and he hears confused
sounds." "Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD
is not at ease with himself." Of
her husband she says, "Lord Ox-
ford avoids himself as much as the
relatives of the late Captain
RICHARD JEFFREY, beg to express
their sincere thanks for sym-
pathy shown and for the many
floral tributes. [5154]

DEWAR'S

"WHITE LABEL"

AND

"VICTORIA VAT"

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[50]

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

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Solviken, on behalf of the re-
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RICHARD JEFFREY, beg to express
their sincere thanks for sym-
pathy shown and for the many
floral tributes. [5154]

Hong Kong Office: 14, Chater Rd.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane,

Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 26th, 1927.

MARGOT IN THE PULPIT.

ONE of the most entertaining books
which has appeared for some time
is "Lay Sermons" by the Countess
of Oxford and Asquith. It may be
commended for the brilliant wit
which sparkles on almost every
page. The sermons are full of the
commonsense, the sound judgment,
and the knowledge of men and
affairs that might be expected of
Lady Oxford, wife of a former
Prime Minister, and at the same
time there are the rapier thrusts,
the impulsiveness, the daring and
the scorn of convention that are the
qualities of Margot Asquith. A
wide range of subjects is covered.
Unlike her previous writings, Lady
Oxford shows a welcome measure
of kindness in her judgments.

There is a sprightliness and gaiety
in these sermons that make them
very readable.

But she is severe on her own sex.

She believes woman dresses for
man. "Women are on the defen-
sive," she says. "In spite of all
the tracts, the trousers, and the
talk, women know that their natural
protectors are men. I think it is
a duty women owe not only to

themselves but to everyone else to
dress well." Or again, "Men are
like children when they are in
love; they are amateurs and are
easily deceived; but, however
amateur a woman may be in her
painting, her sculpture, her music,
or her philosophy, she is always a
professional in the science of love."
She admits that women are often
candid, but are never accurate, and
she has never met a "gentleman"
among her own sex.

On the subject of modern dancing
Lady OXFORD considers it presents
no difficulty to the elderly, as dancing
to-day "depends more upon the
pose of the body than activity of
the feet"; and she quotes with
approval the excellent remark of
an eminent Frenchman about it
when he exclaimed: "Je n'ai
jamais vu tant de figures tristes et
de derrieres gaies." All the same
she advocates dancing, and gives
her reason: "It is no use preach-
ing Prohibition, because you are
not going to get it in this country.
Drink can only be cured by provid-
ing more fun for the lower classes,
and what should be encouraged is
Perspiration—dancing, should be
taught in every village."

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MARSHAL FENG'S VIEWS OF CHINA'S CHAOS.

EXPLAINS WHY HE CANNOT ENGAGE ON ANY SIDE.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN "AGED MEN" AND "LIVELY BOYS."

INTERESTING REPORT AS TO JAPAN, MONGOLIA AND MANCHURIA.

Nanking Government, exercising their claim to tariff autonomy, have issued a list of new taxes of a very drastic nature. A Reuters telegram from Shanghai, printed in another column, gives what appears to be the most authoritative statement, so far, with regard to the matter.

Feng Yu Hsiang, in the course of what appears to be an interview "by a foreigner," explains the somewhat erratic nature of his recent movements. Being "middle-aged," he finds it expedient neither to join those "aged men" on the one side and the "lively boys" on the other. Nothing is said of the principles of either party or of his own personal aspirations.

Sun Fo and Wang Ching Wei are reported to have assumed quite a new rôle in Hankow, in strenuously opposing Communism. It is not so many moons since "the Prince" was one of the reddest of the "Reds."

The Chinese ratepayers in Shanghai International Settlement, who are refusing to pay the increased rates, have appealed to Nanking. By a process of reasoning characteristically Oriental, they have concluded that the rates are "illegal," ignoring the fact that they are being paid by all foreigners, who of course realise that they are levied only in the interests of the Settlement.

CHINESE AND SHANGHAI'S MUNICIPAL RATES.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 25th.

The Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers' Association telegraphically petitioned to the Nanking Government on the 24th inst. to the effect that "the illegal conduct of the Shanghai Municipal Council in forcing the Chinese population within the Foreign Settlements to pay increased rates has been responsible for a serious situation and a general stoppage of business."

The Nanking Government was requested to take prompt measures to deal with it.

JAPAN, MONGOLIA AND MANCHURIA.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 25th.

According to a telegraphic report from Tokyo, Premier Tanaka is contemplating a plan to turn Mongolia and Manchuria into Japanese colonies by following the line adopted by the British Government in establishing the East India Company.

HANKOW GOVERNMENT'S "REORGANISATION."

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 25th.

The proposed re-organisation of the Hankow Government, having been decided upon by a majority of Hankow leaders, it is expected to arouse great differences within the Government's ranks, especial opposition being shown by the "Reds" who are now concentrating at Kiangkiang, where they are scheming to deal with the new Hankow regime.

MARSHAL FENG'S VIEWS.

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 25th.

When questioned by a foreign interviewer, Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang said that those conservative Chinese warlords, now engaging with the radical militarists, were well compared to "aged men," and their opponents were like "lively boys." While the former are the latter's elders, the "lively boys" are China's masters of the future. Therefore, he could not take sides with either party. "I am now in middle age and will soon become old," Marshal Feng concluded.

NANKING'S NEW TARIFFS.

DRASTIC IMPOSITIONS.

CLAIMS RIGHT TO TARIFF AUTONOMY.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 25th.

The Nanking Government is asserting its right to tariff autonomy and will abolish, on September 1st, *likin*, native customs and all levies on goods in transit from the coast of trade duty, import duty, and destination tax in Kiangsu, Anhwei, Chekiang, Fukien, Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

Simultaneously they will increase the Customs duties as follows: To the legal 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, they will add 7½ per cent. on all ordinary imports; 15 per cent. or 25 per cent. on luxuries, according to classification; 57½ per cent. on alcoholic liquors and tobacco products with an equivalent excise on articles manufactured in China.

DESTRUCTION ON THE KIN-HAN LINE.

TO PREVENT FENG MOVING NORTH.

ILLNESS OF YEN HSI SHAN.

PEKING, July 25th.

The conditions on the Peking-Hankow Line are much worse than were at first reported, says a *North China Daily News* correspondent. It is difficult to secure exact information as all the foreigners have been withdrawn from Honan and the Southern Chihli section, but I gather that in addition to tearing up much of the track between Tingchow and Shihchiachuang many bridges have been destroyed farther down the line.

It is understood that the station at Shuntseifu has been burned. Whether this was done by the Red Spears, by an advance guard of Feng Yu Hsiang's army, or by the withdrawing soldiery is not clear. The Kinhan administration is in touch with points on the railway only as far south as Tingchow.

The Red Spears have been extraordinarily active in the last few weeks. Information has reached Peking that they recently occupied one of the towns on the line between Shuntseifu and Sinhsiang, where Feng Yu Hsiang's men were last reported to be.

What is all this destruction taking place? Some quarters say the main idea is effectually to block any attempt by Feng Yu Hsiang to come northward. Yet that seems unsatisfactory as an explanation, for it has been Peking's assumption for a month past that his real objective was Hankow which he hoped would fall into his hands after further attrition had been caused in the Kuomintang ranks by an appeal to arms between Nanking and Hankow.

Other observers feel that the destruction is merely wanton. In any event, by the withdrawal from Shihchiachuang, Mukden has put Yen Hsi Shan between themselves and the "Christian" General. If Feng's men come any farther north they will have to interpret the degree of their alliance with Yen before they can hope pass beyond Shihchiachuang.

Nerves are very frayed in Peking. Apart from the example on the Peking-Hankow Railway, a scare has arisen over the activities of Shang Chen beyond Kalgan. The through train service to Kalgan was suddenly stopped yesterday. It was feared that Shang Chen intended to retain all the rolling stock that entered his bailiwick.

Then we have been treated in the past few days to rumours of the death of Yen Hsi Shan. This is strenuously denied; although it has been admitted that he has been ill enough to call for several visits from Dr. Dipper, of the German Hospital here, during the last two months.

On the other front, Shantung is considering the tempting offer of Hanchowin. Is it advisable to penetrate further south? The most disinterested advice is to the contrary, but Marshal Sun Chuanfang's voice has been raised in its favour and this has persuaded some observers that if such a course were taken, the Devil's brew in Shantung would probably boil over.

NORTHERN FORCES CONFIDENT.

NEW COMMANDER INTERVIEWED.

PLANS FOR A BIG OFFENSIVE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

The following article from the

North China Daily News throws interesting light on the situation on Northern front and helps to elucidate the scanty telegraphic news which, for the last few days, has suggested a check to the Southern Army.

In a very interesting interview at the front headquarters at Tenghsien, General Hsu Kun made a clear and frank statement regarding the position on the Southern Shantung front.

General Hsu was formerly Commander of the 7th, but has also been appointed commander-in-chief at the Shantung front and also Tupan, of Anhui as soon as he succeeds in recovering it from the Southern invaders.

He said he may return to Chiehho or further north from time to time for conferences, but he had established his headquarters at Tenghsien whence he would direct the campaign for the present. He frankly stated that the consolidation of the combined Chihli troops and those of Sun Chuanfang had not yet been completed, but there were only a few more divisions to be brought to the front, after which he expected to commence the drive down the railway in the next few days.

He pointed out that the re-organization of all the forces in Shantung, in accordance with the plans reached at Peking involved the very extensive movement of troops to and from all points in the province, and, in spite of many handicaps, this had been carried out, as planned, in good time and with very little confusion on the railways.

On July 9th, the Southerners had been forced to retreat from Ichow towards Haichow which made it possible to clear the whole of Eastern Shantung of all Southern troops and bandits.

Southerners Forced Back. On July 12th, the 13th Army after hard fighting from Kiangsi captured Shanhsien on the right flank, thus easing the situation in that direction and making it possible now to undertake a general advance along the whole front. In the advance, the general said, the forces in Shanhsien would make a direct drive overland on Hanchow from the west.

He further mentioned he had found great difficulty in coping with the plain clothes Southerners who had penetrated the province from both east and west, organizing bandit armies and urging them to create havoc in the provinces, promising them money and arms. There are now, he said, 50,000 bandits east of the railway and still others to the west.

Bandits and Southerners. Asked whether the Southern occupation of cities in Eastern Shantung had been made by regular Nationalist soldiers or bandits, the General said that they were mostly bandit forces inspired by small units of Nationalists, "but," he laughingly added, "there is not much difference after all."

General Hsu is exceedingly bitter against the Communists. "They are ruining the country here," he said. "Wherever they go, they invite the people to plunder the landowners and wealthier classes, instead of quietly carrying on their own work. And the Communists are too ignorant and too foolish to see that they are only making themselves miserable to advance the interests of the Nationalist military rulers who themselves plunder the rich wherever they can gain a foothold with the people."

As to the disposition of Sun Chuanfang's troops the General is less definite. He said that some were west of the railway, but the greatest strength was east, where it would co-operate with the Chihli forces on the Kiangsu border. In his concluding remarks the General said: "Now that the fanlike movement has swept through the province from the north ending in the establishment of a solid front all along the southern border, we are ready to commence a real offensive which will be launched immediately."

General Hsu is modest in his statements as to what he hoped to achieve, but it is easy to see that he feels very confident and one may well believe that he has high hopes of soon gaining a foothold in Anhui and establishing himself in that province as Tupan in fact.

GIFT FOR LORD OXFORD.

IN RECOGNITION OF HIS GREAT SERVICES.

FROM FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 25th.

According to the newspapers, a number of Lord Oxford's friends and admirers have subscribed to present to the ex-Premier a considerable sum of money, in recognition of his great services to the country.

HOLLAND TO THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

AN AERIAL TRIUMPH.

THE DUTCH DELIGHTED.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, July 25th.

The arrival of the monoplane carrying Mr. Van Lear, Black as a first class passenger between Holland and the Dutch East Indies under forty days, is regarded as a remarkable Dutch achievement, establishing a new landmark in commercial air navigation.

One hundred thousand people greeted the machine at the aerodrome of the Royal Dutch Navigation Company, and the Nederland Indie Vlieglocht Comité gave a banquet in honour of the event, at which Major-General Sir W. S. Branker, of the British Air Ministry, was present.

VANZETTI AND SACCO.

PROGRESS OF THEIR HUNGER-STRIKE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BOSTON, July 25th.

Vanzetti interrupted his hunger-strike with a substantial breakfast of oatmeal, milk, bread and coffee. Sacco still maintains his fast.

NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL CONDEMNED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BOSTON, Ill., July 25th.

Charles Berger, leader of a notorious Southern Illinois gang, has been condemned to death and his two companions sentenced to life sentences for the murder of Mayor Adams of West City in December.

RUMANIAN KING'S FUNERAL.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY AT BUCHAREST.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

BUCHAREST, July 24th.

Three Archbishops, twelve Bishops and a hundred priests participated in the funeral service of the King of Rumania at the Palace at Cotroceni, after which the remains of King Ferdinand were conveyed for burial to Curtea-Dearghes.

The dazzling robes of gold and silver of the clergy surrounded the coffin, while Queen Marie, the young King Michael, his mother, the King and Queen of Yugo-Slavia and the ex-Queen of Greece, and the rest of the Royal family knelt by the side of the coffin, and members of the Government, civil and military authorities, and diplomats filled the building.

The coffin was carried out by Rumanian Generals, to a salute of 101 guns and the tolling of the bells of the 400 churches in Bucharest. A squadron of the Royal Metropolitan Guard, clergy, war maimed service men, a General carrying the Crown, and the oldest General carrying the Royal Sceptre, preceded the gun-carriage, the Ministers and thirty Generals walking by the side followed by the carriages of the Royal mourners, and deputations from all over the country.

AMERICA AND SOVIET TRADE.

A PROPOSAL REJECTED.

"NOTHING BUT PROPAGANDA HARMFUL TO AMERICA."

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 25th.

The Executive Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce have rejected a suggestion to establish a Bureau in Moscow to develop Russo-American trade.

In the course of a letter to the member who broached the proposal, the Committee expressed the opinion that nothing but propaganda of a harmful nature to America could result and such action would be tantamount to repudiating the position of the American Government which the Chamber of Commerce heartily endorsed.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY M. POINCARÉ.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 25th.

A function, marking the reconstruction of the town of Orthes in North France, destroyed by the Germans in 1914, gave M. Poincaré (the Premier), who presided, an opportunity to refer to Franco-German relations.

He declared that however attainable the conduct of the incendiaries may have been nobody would infer the guilt of the whole people therefrom. "There is not a soul among us so senseless as to want to perpetuate hatred between neighbouring races, whose agreement is essential to the peace of humanity. We only ask that fabulous tales, distorting the real figure of France, should not be composed for the deception of future generations."

CHEAPER NEWS CABLES.

BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 24th.

The Press telegram rate between Japan and China is to be reduced by 30 per cent. as from July 25th.

OBITUARY.

MR. ERNEST HENEGGE FINCH.

Taken suddenly ill while in a taxicab outside his office, on June 24th, Mr. Ernest Finch, a director of the Borneo Co., Ltd., Eastern merchants, Fenchurch Street, was driven to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he was found to be dead. Mr. Finch lived at Letham Gardens, West Kensington, and was 61 years of age. The cause of death was stated at the inquest to be heart failure.

Mr. Ernest Henegge Finch joined the Borneo Co., Ltd., in August, 1883, and, after a short period in the head office in London, proceeded to the East, where he served in the Singapore, Bangkok, and Hong Kong branches of the company respectively. He returned from Hong Kong to Bangkok in 1887, becoming manager of that branch in March, 1896, which position he held until August, 1906, when he was recalled to head office to look after the Siam interests of the company in London.

Mr. Finch was appointed general manager of the company in May, 1916, and held that appointment until the end of service men, a General carrying the Crown, and the oldest General carrying the Royal Sceptre, preceded the gun-carriage, the Ministers and thirty Generals walking by the side followed by the carriages of the Royal mourners, and deputations from all over the country.

THE MENIN GATE MEMORIAL.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CEREMONY.

THEIR MAJESTIES' MESSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

Ypres, July 24th.

Around the gaunt ruins of the old Cloth Hall the new city which has arisen was fluttering with flags in honour of the unveiling of the Menin Gate memorial for which every available bit of room was occupied by hosts of pilgrims from England. There were many touching scenes.

Their Majesties sent a message thanking the King of the Belgians for his presence at the ceremony in honour of those who made the "supreme sacrifice in the immortal defence of the Ypres salient."

The memorial has been erected by the War Graves Commission, and consists of a "Hall of Memory," 120 of 66 feet, from the centre of which broad staircases lead to ramparts and loggias running the length of the building.

Altogether 56,000 names are engraved in alphabetical order on stone panels on the two main arches at either end of the hall, 49 feet high inscribed "To the armies of the British Empire who stood here from 1914 to 1918, and to those of their dead who have no known grave."

Lord Plumer, unveiling the memorial, said: "Now it can be said of each one in whose honour we are assembled, that he is not missing. He is here."

The King of the Belgians said: "Truly, for fifty months Ypres was the threshold of the Empire and its name will stand throughout the centuries as a symbol of British heroism and endurance."

The whole service was transmitted in duplicate, by a special apparatus taken to Ypres by a British Broadcasting Company engineer, to London, whence it was broadcast.

GERMAN BEAUTY.

A SOUL SEARCH FOR THE HIDDEN VIOLET.

BERLIN.

A society with the imposing name of the "German Association for Beauty Competitions" has just been formed in Berlin. Its promoters hold that beauty competitions encourage healthy care of the body and up to the present have not been conducted with proper seriousness.

They point out that the Queens of Beauty elected after the monster balls of Berlin are not true examples of Berlin's loveliness, which lies not merely in beauty of body but in beauty of soul.

"The idea of beauty," they say, "must be displayed in the soul of German women," and they propose to organise a competition that will find the hidden violet which represents the bodily and spiritual ideal of German womanhood.

The judge of the competition to be organised is not to be envied.

That brilliant Austrian painter Roland Strasser has just returned to London on a short visit after a painting tour extending over two years in the remote parts of the East. He told an interviewer that with four yaks, two mules, an interpreter, and a native to look after the animals, he walked through Tibet to Mongolia, climbing to heights of over 22,000 ft., painting and sketching. This promenade took thirteen months and ended in three days in a Bolshevik prison at Urga. Finally he reached Peking where his caravan, with the result of two years' labour, was practically destroyed by the Chinese soldiery.

A quiet wedding was solemnised at St. Matthew's Church, Surbiton, on June 21st, between Mr. William McMullan, of Singapore, and Dr. Elizabeth Rickard, second daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Rickard, of Mrs. Rickard, of 8, Ditton-road, Surbiton. The bride was given away by her cousin, Mr. William Sanger, O.B., J.P., and her brother, Flying-Officer Patrick Rickard, R.A.F., officiated as best man. Dr. Rickard has for several years been in charge of a hospital at Singapore under the auspices of the S.E.C. and she hopes still to be able to give her professional skill to its service.

THE THREE PRINCIPLES: A NEW VERSION.

MOLESTATION! CONFISCATION! DEVASTATION!

HOW AGITATIONS ARE WORKED UP IN AND AROUND SHANGHAI.

ACTIVITIES OF RUSSIAN-TRAINED GUNMEN.

The above may not be the sloganised principles, but they are those which have been put into practice in the past by the so-called Nationalist party. Now, arrangements are already in hand to put them in force in Shanghai, and the fictitious "Ratepayers' Association" agitation against the increase in the Municipal rate is only a means to this end.

When one reads the names of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association Committee and sees the little foundation there is for calling themselves ratepayers of these settlements, it becomes obvious there is a bigger game behind the scenes. To understand the significance behind the move it is necessary to investigate regarding the income sources of some of the biggest agitators in the anti-tax move.

One, together with a certain company he represented, recently became bankrupt, yet is living as expensive a life as ever in the French Concession. Another is out of a political job, and has an expensive family to maintain, and his daily life is such that it would take a long purse to cope with the cost. There are several others who do not make the cost of their extravagances fit in with their precarious occupations.

However, there is a special account in the Dalbank the entries in which would prove very interesting reading, and at the same time might assist in revealing the reasons for the present anti-tax agitation. A reference to quite recent local history will reveal the danger behind the present very extensive and threatening plot.

It will be remembered that in the early part of this year rice was put up in the vicinity of Shanghai to a fictitious high price, in the region of \$10 and \$20 per picul. This was not due to any shortage in last year's crop which was 20 per cent. above the average for the previous seven years. It was not put to that height purely by the avarice of the local dealers, though they, according to their usual practice, were not averse to make a bit on the edge of the high prices.

The Nationalist party in China, who pose as the friends of the poor, and claim they are making a fight against militarism, capitalism and high taxation, did not hesitate to suit their own ends by driving up the staple food of the poor to these fictitious prices. To what end? So that the high cost of rice, made high by the Nationalist friends of the poor, might lead to demands for increase in wages to meet the higher cost of the rice. It was hoped that there would be refusals which would lead to strikes, strikes to violence, and violence to a general state of disorder in which the above interpretations of the Three Principles could be more easily worked. The plot was not devised by Chinese, but by their much more cunning Russian Bolshevik slave drivers.

Members of the Nationalist civil army were well trained for the work in hand. They were sent up-country with large sums of money at their disposal, to the regions which are the essential centres of Shanghai's rice supply. They pointed out to the up-country dealers in rice and grain that prices of rice were rapidly rising and that if they held up their supplies for a couple of months they would be able to get as much as \$20 per picul. The up-country dealers protested, they had obligations to meet, and must sell their rice supplies from time to time to meet those obligations. Upon this the "Civilian Army" representatives stated that they were rice merchants themselves, and stood to lose a lot if the rice was not held up for better prices, but that they were prepared to make loans to cover the up-country dealers' requirements for three months.

It will be remembered, by those who closely watched events in the early spring of the year, that this side of the plot was frustrated by the timely arrival of large quantities of Saigon rice at the instance of foreign importers, with a consequent considerable drop in the price of the native product. The up-country dealers then got scared at the chance of missing the market, with the result that although prices remained unjustifiably high they did not reach the \$20 limit upon which was set the heart of Nationalism, so that such a price would induce the mass of the people to "boomerang" tools in the process of "Molestation," "Confiscation," and "Devastation" in Shanghai.

Everything seemed to have been correctly prepared to assure the desired end. There were the 3,000 gun men, "Long Gowns" ready at their appointed stations. Then the unexpected happened, the arrival of those rice supplies, and the still greater surprise, in the arrival of the troops, which not only saved the poor workmen from becoming the tools of unscrupulous Nationalism, sold body and soul to their Russian Bolshevik taskmasters, despite their present-day fictitious protestations to the contrary. It was hoped that the rice shortage and its high price would create such a condition amongst the working classes that they would become violent, not against those who brought about the rice shortage and high prices, but against those employers of labour who were endeavouring to give them the means to pay legitimate prices for their rice.

While this hoped-for and mad frenzy of a starving people was in full swing, it was hoped to let loose the 3,000 long gowns in the Chinese banking quarter of Shanghai to loot those banks of all their stored treasure, which was known as the time to exceed seventy million taels bar silver, and an equal amount of silver dollars, besides an enormous amount of merchants' paper securities, placed by some at several thousand million dollars. This was the Nationalist patriotism that drew the "civilian army" to Shanghai.

It will be remembered that, shortly after the taking of the "Greater Shanghai District" by the Southern forces, certain shooting took place of gun men civilian army recruits, not officers or organisers in Chapei, Paoshan, Chinese city, Nantao, and Lungchow, and that a great deal of face accordingly was attempted to be made out of the incidents by the local Nationalist heads. The facts had not, however, so much of the odour of roses about them as the public were given to believe.

In the mind of Nationalist there is nothing wrong with military or civilian army murder, rape and loot so long as the lootings of the lower ranks are turned in to the Nationalist military coffers. During the taking, by the Nationalist army and their allied gunmen, of the Shanghai environs, there was much murder, loot and rape. However, the loot contrary to instructions did not, in a great number of cases find its way into Nationalist military coffers, but into the private accounts of the murdering looters. The round-up took place of these individuals and groups of individuals, were shot out of hand, and where possible the loot recovered, not to be restored to those who had suffered its loss, but to the pockets of higher ranks. At the present time in Shanghai the "Long Gowns," "Gun Men," or "Civilian Army," are being used for extorting from the ever patient and silent merchants, under threat, large sums of money for the coffers of these Nationalists who proclaim as their slogan "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," meanwhile working for "Molestation," "Confiscation," "Devastation."

Let no one be deceived. The gun men of February, March, and April are here but in increased numbers, in and around Shanghai. The Nationalist army and officials know it, but there is no attempt to round them up on the part of the Nationalist authorities, for the simple reason there is the big game to be played in and around Shanghai at a very early date, the increased taxes being made the excuse for the trouble by those who have never paid a Shanghai Municipal tax in their lives. Those working the present trouble do not care one jot how many innocent striking labourers or innocent coolies get into serious and, to say the least, dangerous situations as a result of their agitations, since they have always police protection for their seemingly respectable selves, meanwhile letting their civilian army of gun men get busy in the disturbance collecting all they can from the Chinese banks "in the name of Nationalism."

It would be well for the authorities to investigate the "Long Gown" situation in and around Shanghai in connection with the recent almost complete withdrawal of the harried wife-defences.

(Continued on next column.)

HOW THE REDS RUIN CHILDREN.

HOSTS OF THE YOUNG BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

"THE FIRST GENERATION."

London, June 28th.

The six British children now on their way to Russia in defiance of the ban by the British Government will be the guests of the "Pioneer Movement," a pseudo-Soviet of the Moscow Soviet, in 1922, writes Dr. Edouard Luboff, a leading authority on Russia. Official Moscow reports boast of a membership exceeding 3,000,000 in Russia alone, and state that 22 other countries have their own organisations run on Soviet lines. In Russia the part played by the "Pioneers" in the life of the country and among its children is a real menace to the future. The ever-growing number of criminal children alone bears witness to the given to the young.

The results of this teaching can be gauged from an official description which appeared in the *Izvestiya*. The writer, a leading Bolshevik, is proud of the fact that:

"The first generation in Soviet Russia is free of all divine rot and ideas of God. They have also lost all the folly of 'human feelings,' and in their place they have developed class consciousness. Just as their brains refuse to accept the silly notions of God, so they also refuse to accept the idea of humanity outside their class. Today it is not humanity that matters but class... and class war is their highest ideal."

His pride, however, does not prevent him from admitting that the children reared under the Bolshevik influence of revolution "supply the ever-growing ranks of bootleggers."

They feed the ranks of neurotics, drug maniacs, and extremists, and they are also evident among the youngsters who have given themselves over to sexual and other excesses.

It is among such boys and girls that the British children will spend some weeks for "educational" purposes.

Even if the British children are lucky enough to escape more serious results, they cannot and will not be permitted to escape contamination as regards Red atheism and class hatred. They will learn that "parents and their prejudices must be fought," that "teachers are the lackeys of capitalism," that "bourgeois authority must neither be recognised nor respected," and that the only thing to do is to organise for revolution and to be "Always Ready."

Whether they will be shown the ex-members of the Pioneer movement who are now in lunatic asylums or in homes of detention for pervers and drug maniacs is, of course, doubtful. But nothing can prevent them from seeing the thousands of youngsters of their own age roaming the streets of the cities "fantastically garbed and obviously suffering from disease. If they do see them it is hardly to be expected that they will be told that these ragamuffins were once proud "Pioneers" with red ties, and drums in their hands.

These are days of more haste than less political speed. Eye-witnesses have reported invasions of outside officials into the Western district in motor-cars with armed men on either footboard at night and the early hours of the morning, and that the object of these incursions are for the purpose of official extortions of contributions to Nationalist funds from the wealthy merchants who live in our midst, hoping for our protection. After the extortions they are informed by the Nationalist official extorters that if they divulge any information of what has happened to the police or anyone else dire consequences will befall their families. The situation for law-abiding Chinese citizens and merchants is as critical to-day as it was in the months of February, March, and April of this year, and no faith can be placed in anything said by those representing the "Slogans" in Nanking or Shanghai environs.

It may not be generally known that in the provinces of Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Szechuan at the present time is being formed a cadet corps similar in nearly every respect to the Whampoa Cadets. Those joining are mere boys of 12 to 15 years of age. In nearly all centres where they have been enrolled they are either under the direct instructions of Red Russians, or under Chinese who have themselves gone through the drastic and unscrupulous training of Russian Communism.

Before they quit their drill grounds these mere babies are taught to shout as a chorus, "Kill the foreigner," "Take his belongings," "The looting of his property will pay for our National Army." It does not take the brightest of conceptions to realise from whence emanate these teachings, and with what object they are taught. In the end, it is a means of passing on the slogan contained in the Three Principles of "Molestation," "Confiscation," and "Devastation" in Shanghai.

THE TYPHOON.

(Continued from page 5.)

THE RIVER STEAMERS.

INTERRUPTED SAILINGS.

As was to be expected the typhoon caused an interruption and slight disorganisation in the river steamer service.

The *Taihsan* arrived in port on Saturday, and sought shelter at Stonecutter on Sunday morning, and therefore did not make the a.m. run yesterday to Canton. The *Lungshan*, which should have arrived here on Sunday night, had to shelter at Tiger Island, as reported yesterday, and she came into port yesterday, soon after noon, none the worse for the trip. She later went to the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The *Taihsan* went alongside the Steamboat Company's Wharf yesterday and sailed at 1 a.m. this morning for Canton, while the *Lungshan* makes the night trip in the early hours of to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. This really means that the *Lungshan* and *Taihsan* have had to change places on the schedule, and that it has been put back one day. The *Kinshan* came down from Canton yesterday afternoon, but was a little late in arriving due to weather conditions. She spent the week-end at Canton, but received no damage.

The Macao sailings have been interrupted. Like the *Taihsan*, Kongmoon and other river steamers in port on Sunday sought shelter in the harbour and the wharves on Sunday presented a deserted appearance. Those up the river laid up, and this caused an interruption of the service. Those laid up here resumed yesterday, and those that sheltered up river later arrived, but none reported damage.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

TWO TYPHOON VICTIMS.

A Police report states that a Chinese woman, who was sleeping in a matbed near the breakwater at Yau-mat, was blown into the sea when the wind was at its height. The whole matbed, with the woman inside, was carried by the wind into the sea. The woman was rescued by a friend in the Yau-mat Typhoon Shelter, and sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital.

FALL FROM FIRE STATION BUILDING.

Another victim was a Chinese who was blown from one of the upper storeys of the Central Fire Station by a sudden powerful gust of wind. He was picked up in the compound dead, and the body was taken to the public mortuary. It is believed that the man was a relative of a Chinese revenue officer, but it is not known why he was in the fire station, as he was not employed there.

The man landed on his feet it appears, for when the body was picked up it was found that the head and body did not show signs of serious external injury, but the feet and legs were badly smashed, the shin bones having been driven through the feet by the force of the impact.

DAMAGE AT KOWLOON.

MILITARY PROPERTY.

The roof of a range of sheds of newly erected military property at Chatham Road, Kowloon, was stripped off, the corrugated iron plates being hurled many yards away. The sheds are used as a store for forage and fodder for pack mules and horses. Apart from the roof being carried away the structure withstood the gale well.

Other military matbeds and wooden structures erected on the piece of wasteland at Middle Road were undamaged, except that the roof of the blacksmith's shop was carried away.

The matbeds in which the "planes" of the Air Arm of H.M. Navy are housed at Kai Tak reclamation were somewhat damaged. The damage was negligible, no planes were affected and the matbeds have already been repaired.

ISAKOS CIRCUS.

The large tent of Isako's circus at Wan-chai had to be lowered so as to avoid damage by the wind, which threatened to blow down the erection.

The temporary stables erected at the back of the circus were partly blown away, as was part of the fence surrounding the circus. The performing animals had to be moved to other quarters about three o'clock in the morning for shelter.

LITTLE ELSE.

The sea wall at the Kowloon Naval Yard was slightly damaged by the pounding of heavy seas, while the Kowloon Ferry Wharf also suffered to a certain extent. Otherwise there appears to be little to record. There were, of course, various little minor incidents in various outlying parts, but so far as can be gathered from official quarters, nothing of consequence happened.

LAWN TENNIS.

TILDEN AGAIN WINS U.S. CLAY COURT CHAMPIONSHIP.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Detroit, July 25th.

Tilden has won, for the sixth consecutive time, the National Clay Court Championship, by defeating by 3 sets to love the Indianapolis Hennessy, who had previously eliminated Ohta, the Japanese champion.

In the final of the doubles, Hennessy and Williams beat Tilden and Wiener by 3 sets to 1.

LOCAL GOLF.

CLUB v. JUNIOR SECTION MATCH.

As reported yesterday the match between the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club and the Junior Section, played at Happy Valley on Sunday morning, resulted in a win for the senior Club by six to two.

The full scores were as under:

R.H.K.G.C.	
J. W. Franks (1 up)	1
F. J. de Rome (6 and 5)	1
A. D. Redmond (4 and 3)	1
E. D. Matthews	0
T. S. Whyte-Smith (5 and 3)	1
D. G. Bruce (1 up)	1
A. O. Brown (10 and 8)	1
J. S. MacLaren	0

Junior Section.

F. E. Booker	0
J. McCubbin	0
R. C. Wallace	0
P. Morrison (2nd hole)	1
G. McLeod	0
R. S. Goldenberg	0
W. Pryde (1 up)	1

Spoons were given by an anonymous donor to the individual winners.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL BOWLS.

DRAW FOR FIRST ROUND OF COMPETITION.

The draw in the inter-departmental bowls competition has been made. This is the second year the contest between Government Departments has been held, and there is every reason to expect as keen competition as there was last year.

The draw was as under:

P.W.D., bye.
Prison v. Sanitary.
Harbour Dept. v. Police.
Revenue v. Small Units Depts.

The first game will be played on Sunday, July 31st. Second game on Sunday, August 7th, third game on Sunday, August 14th. Top semi-final on Sunday, August 21st, bottom semi-final on Sunday, August 28th, and the final on Sunday, September 5th.

All games will start at 3.30 p.m. sharp.

By permission of the Committee a green at the Police Recreation Club has been reserved for these games each Sunday. In the event of rain games will automatically be put back a week.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A CHINESE VIEW.

In a letter to *The Times* Mr. J. Kerr-Lawson, writing from 3, Turner Studios, Gable-place, Chelsea, referring to the public interest in the eclipse of the sun, says:

"One is reminded of the quaint superstition of the Chinese, who imagine that by the blowing of horns they can induce the Demon of Darkness to depart, so that his wings no longer obscure the fountain of light. No one who has lived in China, as I have, can deny that a considerable amount of success attends this method of dealing with the inevitable of a solar eclipse."

But, as a forgotten poet has said: "East is East and West is West" and I was much amused in reading lately in a Chinese newspaper an article on European superstitions in general and English ones in particular. The Chinese are asked to believe that the blowing of horns, and emitting similar noises, they can prevent people from being run over by their motor-cars, and conclude with characteristic Chinese calumnies that these methods simply add to the horrors of death.

DE VALERA LOCKED OUT.

EXCITING SCENES IN DUBLIN.

NEW DAIL MEETS BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Animated scenes marked the first meeting of the new Dail of the Irish Free State in Dublin, when Mr. Cosgrave was re-elected President of the Executive Council by 63 votes to 22, a majority of 41.

Mr. de Valera, the head of the Republican Party, marched in melodramatic manner through the streets to the Dail with his two-score of Republican deputies. The approaches to the Dail were strongly guarded, but the Republican deputies were allowed to enter the building.

They refused, however, to take the oath of allegiance, and were consequently excluded from the meeting of the Dail. The doors were locked against them. They made one or two futile attempts to rush through, but failed.

Mr. Cosgrave's election was carried with the votes of independent groups, in addition to the Government Party, Labour standing out and forming the Opposition.

Mr. Cosgrave made a strong declaration that there would be no tampering with the treaty or the oath.

DUBLIN.

From an early hour the streets of Dublin were filled with Mr. de Valera's followers. They were all young men, and had come up from various parts by train, omnibus, and motor-lorry. Large numbers assembled near Fianna Fail headquarters in Abbey-street, waiting for the Republican march on Government buildings to begin.

Soon after nine o'clock the police took possession of all the streets around the Government buildings, and no one was allowed to pass through them except those who had business. Kildare-street and Molesworth-street on one side were held by large bodies of police, and Merrion-street and Merrion-row on the other side.

Gathered by the Crowd.

Roman Catholic members of the new Dail and Senate attended a votive mass in St. Andrew's Church, Westland-row. The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Byrne, presided at the mass. Ministers sat behind Mr. Cosgrave, and members of the Dail and Senate behind Mr. Timothy O'Connell, the Government leader.

On the opposite side of the church were Mr. de Valera and almost all the members of his party.

As the leaders of both parties reached the street after mass they were cheered by crowds. Service was held in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the Protestant members.

Notwithstanding a warning issued by the police, crowds congregated in the vicinity of the Government buildings, outside the police cordons, and there was a good deal of excitement.

In Leinster House there was much activity. Mr. Cosgrave presided at the first full meeting of the Government since the elections. Armed military officers were in some of the lobbies, and there was a strong body of plain clothes policemen and detectives. Additional policemen arrived in lorries from the depot in Phoenix Park.

"No Oath."

The march on Leinster House began at two o'clock. Some thousands of people were in Abbey-street. The Republicans wore a photograph of Mr. de Valera printed on silk, with the words "No Oath."

A whistle was sounded, and a procession was formed, the men falling in four deep. Banners were unfurled, and thousands of Republican leaflets were hung in the air above the spectators' heads.

Mr. de Valera and his Fianna Fail deputies came out from the Republican headquarters and were received with great cheering and waving of flags. They took their places at the head of the procession and marched off, followed by about five hundred men.

The procession passed along Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, and Nassau-street into Kildare-street, where it first came in view of the police who guarded the approaches to the Government buildings.

Mr. de Valera and his fellow Republican deputies were allowed to pass the cordon, and to enter

Leinster House, where they were shown into a committee room, by the Clerk to the Dail. They were asked if they were prepared to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. de Valera refused, and addressing his followers, asked if any of them wished to take the oath. They all answered "No."

The Clerk of the Dail then came out of the room, and at his order all the doors leading into the Dail chamber were locked and guarded.

Mr. de Valera and his followers made unavailing protests, and declined to "leave the Government buildings. They remained there during the sitting of the Dail, and Mr. de Valera and a few others attempted once or twice to rush into the Chamber when the doors were opened to admit other persons. They were, however, stopped.

Speakers Re-elected.

The Government Party, Labour, Independents, and the National League deputies were already in their places. After the Clerk had read a list of the names of the newly-elected members the Speaker, Mr. Hayes, was re-elected. The next business was the election of the President of the Executive Council. Mr. Cosgrave's re-election was proposed by Mr. Seamus Murphy, of Louth (Government Party), and seconded by Mr. Peter Doyle, North Dublin, another Government supporter.

Mr. Cosgrave then rose, and in the course of a long statement intimated that he was not at all unwilling to accept the responsibility of carrying on a Government in the circumstances. He was prepared, he said, to give an adjournment of the House to allow other groups an opportunity of considering if they would form a Government. If they could not do so he saw no sound alternative but that he should accept nomination, and he would not shrink it.

Mr. Johnson, the Labour leader, said that he could not support the proposal to elect Mr. Cosgrave, because his Government tended towards reducing wages.

Mr. Baxter (Farmers) promised the support of his party on all decisions when they believed the Government to be right. Captain Redmond, of the National League, also promised support to any Government that would maintain peace and order.

On a division, Mr. Cosgrave's election was carried by 68 to 37, Labour voting against.

Shortly before five o'clock, Mr. de Valera and the other Republican deputies left Leinster House and marched back to their headquarters, where they held a meeting in the street to denounce the oath.

Mr. Cosgrave announced the formation of his Ministry to-night. The only changes from the former Ministry are that Mr. Kevin O'Higgins (since then assassinated) becomes Minister for External Affairs in addition to Justice, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald is transferred from External Affairs to Defence, and General Mulcahy is included as Minister for Local Government and Public Health.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, TOKYO.

WHY ITS DEDICATION WAS DELAYED.

HASTY PURCHASE OF SPITTOONS.

TOKYO, July 10th.

Holy Trinity Church, Tokyo, just erected opposite one of the main gates of the Imperial Palace where, in live the Emperor and Empress, had its dedication delayed because of a serious lack of observance of the municipal rules and regulations dealing with buildings intended as public gathering places.

The day and hour had been set, the Bishop was about to proceed to the new church, the choir had practiced for the last time and the congregation was gathering when one of the city building inspectors ap-

proached the chairman of the building committee, bowed deeply and announced: "Very sorry for you, but to-day, no can do."

Explanations followed that made it clear that what could not be done was throwing open the building for public worship, and when an explanation was demanded the inspector explained:

"Spittoons are not allowed. He pointed out the paragraph in the regulations which requires one spittoon to be provided in any public hall or gathering place for each 50 people the hall would hold. According to his reckoning there would have to be thirty spittoons up and down the aisles, to say nothing of a couple needed for the choir stalls."

Holy Trinity to-day has its adequate number of spittoons, but after the dedication ceremony these have been placed away, in a closet, not to be brought out again unless another building inspector drops in. *Manila Times.*

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children than by the biggest families.

Sun.	31	11 51 a	4 2	5 4 a	0 6
		m 10 23	7 1	m 3 52	8 0
				5 53 a	0 2
Mon.	1	m 0 21	4 2	m 4 23	3 1
		m 11 3	8 7	6 18 a	1 2

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S.S. "SAARBRÜCKEN"	30th August.	24th Sept.
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ARRIVALS.

July 24th.
 Eia Sang, British str., 1,885 tons, from Sandakan, which port she left on July 16th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 25th.
 Hua Ming, Chinese str., 1,501 tons, from Saigon, which port she left on July 16th, with a cargo of coal, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

July 25th.
 Ikoman Maru, Japanese str., 1,025 tons, Capt. T. Miyazawa, from Mike, which port she left on July 16th, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 550—M.B.K.

President Cleveland, American str., 3,393 tons, Capt. G. W. Yardley, from Manila, which port she left on July 23rd, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

President Madison, American str., 3,341 tons, Capt. Thos. P. Quinn, from Seattle and Shanghai. The former port she left on July 8th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—American Mail Line.

Sanjo Maru, Japanese str., 1,507 tons, Capt. J. Ikenaga, from Keelung, which port she left on July 22nd, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C33—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

July 25th.
 Chak Sang, for Swatow.
 President Madison, for Manila.
 Siberia Maru, for Keelung.
 Sungshan Maru, for Canton.
 West Niger, for Kobe.
 Tat Shing, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

Per s.s. President Madison, from Seattle and ports, on July 25th: For Hong Kong: Mr. D. Bolam, Mr. T. J. Evans, Mr. H. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lafferty, Master C. J. Lafferty, Master J. L. Lafferty, Mr. A. A. Lopez, Miss A. Lopez, Miss E. Lopez, Mr. R. L. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. S. Schoenbalt. Among passengers passing through on their way to Manila were: Mr. G. Abayo, Miss M. Arroyo, Mrs. J. Arroyo, Mr. F. Buencamino, Miss M. Braly, Mr. C. C. Conlier, Mr. Walter B. Curtis, Mr. C. Duque, Miss C. Hudnut, Miss Ann Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lowery, Miss A. Lascon, Mr. A. Lascon, Mr. E. Lascon, Mr. H. E. Maguire, Mr. E. W. Oviatt, Miss E. G. O'Malley, Mr. L. Osorio, The Hon. M. L. Quezon, Mrs. E. Robinson, Miss D. Robinson, Mr. R. Trias, Dr. A. Vazquez.

Per s.s. President Cleveland, from Manila, on July 25th: Mrs. O. B. Briddon, Count Alex. A. Z. Chios, John A. Cameron, C. H. Nance, William Robson, Lena Raymond, Maria Thomas, Edward P. Williams, Jr. Among passengers passing through on their way to North and Seattle were: Harry G. Allen, James J. Corbett, Joseph C. Flowers, Herbert H. Fowler, Wm. McGibbon, Alice C. Gibb, Walter Guerry, Charles Grether, Marcus M. Hanna, Chauncey Holcomb, Pierson R. Sampson, Thomas B. Thompson, Margaret E. Thompson, Thompson L. Thompson, Martha L. Thompson, Inez Watson, and John L. Waller.

THE NEGROS DISASTER.

FINDINGS OF INQUIRY BOARD.

The Negro disaster was principally due to the lack of stability of the vessel, accentuated by improper stowage of cargo and an excessive passenger list improperly accommodated, according to the findings of the special board of marine accidents which investigated the accident. The board was composed of Captain M. del Villar, chairman; G. B. Nelson and W. J. Sawyer, members.

Responsibility for the disaster is attributed to the negligence of the captain and the chief officer, and the lack of discipline on the part of the crew, which the investigating board characterized as "tantamount to irresponsibility and incompetence."

The report is being forwarded to the attorney general for study with instructions to take proper action against the parties concerned should there appear to be any criminal liability. Acting Governor General Gilmore said in a statement issued to-day.

The findings.
 A careful review of the evidence led the special board to arrive at the following conclusions:
 "1. That the weather prevailing at the time of the loss of the 'Negro' was not sufficient to have caused her to capsize had the beam seaworthy, i.e., in a stable condition."
 "2. That due to the negligence of the Captain and Chief Officer, she was improperly loaded and carried an excessive number of passengers improperly accommodated."
 "3. That the above conditions of the ill-fated vessel rendered her unstable, and, therefore, unseaworthy, and caused her to capsize and sink."

(Continued on next column.)

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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th

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July 27	Seattle	Aquatic	Aug. 24	C'burg-S'hampton Aug. 30
Aug. 10	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 8	C'burg-S'hampton Sept. 14
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 16	C'burg-S'hampton Sept. 22
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'burg-S'hampton Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'burg-S'hampton Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquatic	Oct. 24	C'burg-S'hampton Oct. 30
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 31	C'burg-S'hampton Nov. 6
Sept. 21	Seattle	Leviathan	Nov. 4	C'burg-S'hampton Nov. 10
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Nov. 11	C'burg-S'hampton Nov. 17
Oct. 4	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 18	C'burg-S'hampton Nov. 24
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Leviathan	Nov. 25	C'burg-S'hampton Nov. 31

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Wednesday, July 27th, 7 a.m.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

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PRESIDENT POLK ... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT POLK ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Aug. 2nd, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Aug. 8th, 6.00 p.m.

PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Aug. 16th, 6.00 p.m.

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[5114]

"4. That a considerable number of persons were carried on board as passengers and members of the crew whose names do not appear in the passenger manifests or in the shipping articles;

"5. That the number of persons carried on board at the time was in excess of that provided for by her life-saving equipment (life-boats and life-rats); and permitted by her Certificate of Inspection;

"6. That for such excess of persons, no special permit was secured from the Bureau of Customs;

"7. That negligence on the part of the Captain, Chief Officer and Engineers contributed to the unnecessary heavy toll of life;

"8. That the crew were untrained for such emergencies at sea as fire and boat drills on board had been neglected; and

"9. That there was general negligence and lack of discipline, particularly on the part of the Captain and officers, both deck and Engine-tantamount-to-irresponsibility and incompetence.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW "CHAKSANG" Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.

CANTON "YATSHING" Wednesday, 27th July, at 4 a.m.

SANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Wednesday, 27th July, at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HANGSANG" Thursday, 28th July, at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI "LAISANG" Friday, 29th July, at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW "YATSHING" Sunday, 31st July, at 10 a.m.

OSAKA via AMOY, SHAI, MOI, YOKOHAMA "KUMSANG" Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 7 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW "KWONGSANG" Wednesday, 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI "HINSANG" Friday, 5th Aug. at 3 p.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HOSANG" Saturday, 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI "WAISANG" Sunday, 7th Aug. at 10 a.m.

KOBE via AMOY, SHAI, MOI, YOKOHAMA "KUTSANG" Wednesday, 10th Aug. at 7 a.m.

TSINGTAU via SWATOW "HOPSANG" Wednesday, 10th Aug. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI "FOOKSANG" Friday, 12th Aug. at 3 p.m.

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s/s. "YANG TSE" ... 5th August.

s.s. "YALOU" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 26th July.

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AMAZON ... A ... 29th July ... 30th Aug.

CHENONCEAUX ... A ... 12th Aug. ... 13th Sept.

ATEOS II ... A ... 26th Aug. ... 27th Sept.

D'ARTAGNAN ... A ... 26th Aug. ... 27th Sept.

POETHOS ... A ... 26th Aug. ... 27th Sept.

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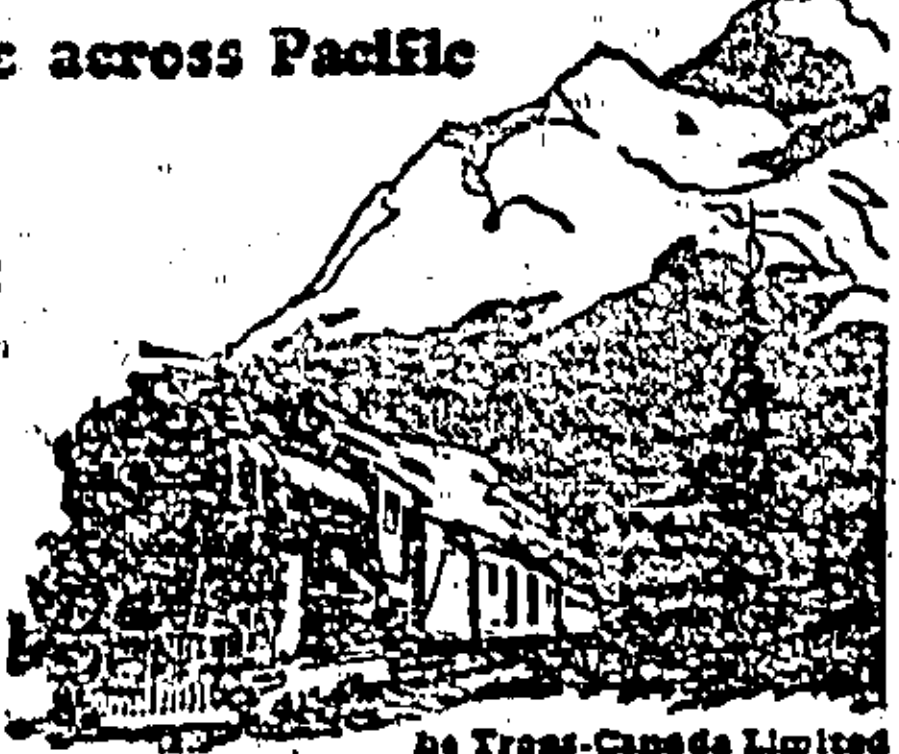
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STEAMERS 2nd ...£ 70. Od. Od. STEAMERS 1st ...£ 6

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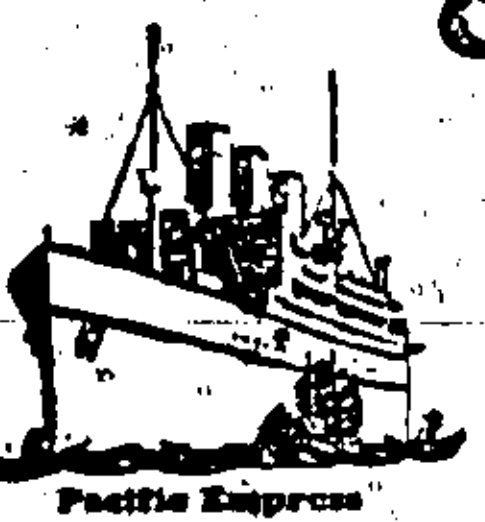
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*TAIYO MARU ... Friday, 12th Aug, at Noon
*TENYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug, 11 a.m.
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*HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.
*KAWASUBI MARU ... Saturday, 13th Aug, at 11 a.m.
*HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

*MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug, at 11 a.m.
*TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

*BANGKOK MARU ... Thursday, 26th July

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

*GINYO MARU ... Friday, 15th August

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

*KAMAKURA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

*TATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

*CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 26th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

*LYONS MARU ... Friday, 8th August

*CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

*PENANG MARU ... Monday, 1st Aug.

*TOTTORI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

*NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

*TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.

*SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

*KAMO MARU ... Thursday, 28th July

*SODO MARU ... Saturday, 30th July

*TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

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SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

*"ZOSMA" ... 7th Aug., 1927

*"OOSTERK" ... 4th Sept., 1927

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

*"OUDERKERK" ... 22nd Aug., 1927

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront
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YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

ONLY TWO ENTRIES
REGISTERED.

TYPHOON HOLDS UP
SHIPPING.

Only two arrivals were registered during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday. This exceptionally small number was due to the typhoon and several vessels were delayed. Both the steamers which put into port reported encountering rough weather. The a.s. *Yat Shing*, from Shanghai and Swatow, met with southerly wind to Tung Yung, a North-east wind between there and Chiling Point and a westerly wind from there to Hong Kong; also a moderate easterly swell.

The two vessels brought freight for Hong Kong amounting to 742 tons. Through cargo was carried by the a.s. *Yat Shing* which totalled 2,156 tons.

The arrivals and departures were as follows:—British, 3 arrivals and 1 departure; Chinese, 3 departures; Japanese, 2 departures; and Swedish, 1 departure.

The arrivals were the a.s. *Yat Shing* from Shanghai and Swatow with 512 tons of general merchandise for this port and 2,156 tons through cargo.

The a.s. *Hydrogen*, from Fort Bayard, with 230 tons of general for Hong Kong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 25th.

Arufura (E. & A.), due to-morrow, daylight.

Athor II. (M.M.), due August 30th.

Calchra (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 10th.

Calulu (Dodwell), due July 26th.

Chenoneaux (M.M.), due August 2nd.

D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 13th.

Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic), due August 19th.

Devoche (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.

Empress of Russia (C.P.R.), due August 8th.

Eurylochus (Blue Funnel), due September 11th.

Fume-L (Dodwell), due August 18th.

Garbeta (B.I. & Apear), due to-day.

Gotha (N.D.L.), due July 30th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 25th.

Javanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due August 23rd.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.

Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 29th.

Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 20th.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Lycan (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 2nd.

Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.

Malayan Prince (Furness, F.E.), due July 28th.

Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Manitua (P. & O.), due November 11th.

(Continued on next column).

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

TWO "PRESIDENT" LINERS
ARRIVE.

ROBBERS ATTACKED BO'SUN.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Very few steamers came into port yesterday owing to the typhoon and as a result of this the wharves and buoys presented a deserted appearance. During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday morning, only two steamers came into port, and the later arrivals only numbered four.

A Would-be Suicide.

A Chinese visitor at the Tai Loy Boarding House, Connaught Road Central attempted to commit suicide during the week end by jumping into the harbour. He was rescued by an Indian Police reservist named Fazal Mahomed, and taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

S.S. "Taishan" Incident.

While preparations were being made for the river steamer *Taishan* to go into shelter in anticipation of the coming typhoon, on Sunday morning, three men boarded the boat and attacked the bo'sun when they were caught by him in the act of stealing some hosepipe. The bo'sun was injured seriously in the head, and the robbers escaped. Unfortunately it was two hours before the Central Police Station received a report of the case so the chances of arrests are not rosy.

Unruly Coxswain's Place.

The coxswain of the motor boat *Leung Wan* was charged at the Marine Court yesterday morning with allowing the boat to be under way without a certificated coxswain or engineer on board. According to the coxswain, he had crossed the harbour to purchase medicine and left instructions that the boat was not to be taken out. Commenting that the Police should have arrested the man who actually took the motor boat and not the coxswain, His Worship (Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N.), dismissed the case.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers entering into Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 145.

Mencius (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 25th.

Morica (P. & O.), due August 18th.

Nagapore (P. & O.), due August 29th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 25th.

Nyanza (P. & O.), due September 14th.

Oldenburg (Hamburg-Amerika Line), due July 30th.

Philippines (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 30th.

Rhesnor (Blue Funnel), due July 30th.

Santhia (B.I. & Apear), due Aug. 7th.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due Sept. 5th.

Tanda (E. & A.), due August 8th.

Telemachus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 3rd.

Theosus (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.

Viminale (Dodwell), due to-day.

"President" Liners.

Two "President" liners arrived in port yesterday morning, the *President Madison* from America and Northern ports, en route for Manila, and the *President Cleveland* from Manila, en route for Seattle.

The *President Madison* had 56 cabin passengers for Hong Kong, and 24 for Manila, for which port she sails this morning, at six o'clock. There were also 234 deck passengers on board. The *Madison* was the first vessel to enter port yesterday from the storm area, but was none the worse for her buffeting. The master remained on the bridge all through the storm. Passengers had to remain in the saloon or their cabins and those who felt up to it whiled away the anxious time with song and dance, etc.

The *President Cleveland*, arriving from Manila, had only ten cabin passengers for Hong Kong, while in transit there are 24, mostly for Seattle. Hong Kong bookings are fair, and the liner sails for Seattle via Shanghai and Japan, to-morrow at 7 a.m.

Too Many Passengers.

Before Lt.-Comdr. G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday morning, the master of a coolie junk was fined \$15, with the alternative of two weeks' hard labour for carrying 22 passengers in excess of the number permitted by his licence.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—In dock, *Delhi*; *Taiko* Dock, *Fozzle*; *Kowloon* Dock, *Emerald*; No. 1 buoy, *Hermes*; No. 2 buoy, *Wild Swan*; No. 3 buoy, *Wishart*; No. 4 buoy, *Belgo*; No. 5 buoy, *Vindictive*; No. 7 buoy, *Fozzle*; No. 8 buoy, *Damascus*; No. 10 buoy, *Serapis*; No. 11 buoy, U.S.S. *Helena*; No. 12 buoy, *Marston*; No. 18 buoy, *Ruthenia*; No. 25 buoy, *Ahark*; No. 28 buoy, *S/M. L. 19*; Boat Cumber, *Kowloon*, *Moorhen* and *Onslaught*; Coaling Cumber, *Cherub*; Marine buoy Basin, *S/M. L. 15*.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. *Manitua*, from Hong Kong, arrived at Marseilles on July 23rd at 6.30 a.m.

The s.s. *Oldenburg* (Hamburg-Amerika Line), left Singapore yesterday morning, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning, the 30th inst. She is scheduled to sail from here for Tokyo, Shanghai and Japan on the following day at noon.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JULY, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date, Sunrise, Sunset.

July 26th.....5.52 a.m. 7.07 p.m.

" 27th.....5.52 " 7.08 "

" 28th.....5.52 " 7.08 "

" 29th.....5.53 " 7.08 "

" 30th.....5.53 " 7.05 "

" 31st.....5.54 " 7.05 "

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 14th August

S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 28th August

AUSTRALIA ... SAILINGS FROM SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 6th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK ... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "TINBOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 5th August

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mamel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Illo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Ouidé, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Indragiri Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALIAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, Cassa Bianca, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KAWALPINDI"	10,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MORICA"	10,833	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,888	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	25th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Nov.	do.
"ANTUA"	10,848	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,985	24th Dec.	do.
"MORICA"	10,833	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., 1928	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"SANTHIA"	7,754	12th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ABAFURA"	6,000	29th July, 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Oahu, Kolambagan, Tawoa, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping notices.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union E.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand

Yamaguchi, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"GARBEFA"	5,337	28th July	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"KYVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAH"	9,244	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOKHA"	10,953	19th Aug.	Shanghai.
"NAKPORE"	5,233	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBEM"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	9,000	8th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	12,313	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"10,937"	18th Sept.	MAI.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	4,935	30th Sept.	do.
"ARAFUSA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MAOEDONIA"	11,130	15th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAB"	9,905	28th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1923	do.
"KHYHER"	8,114	21st Jan., 1923	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,130	4th Feb., 1923	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,905	19th Feb., 1923	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	23th Feb., 1923	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., 1923	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., 1923	do.

